

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER" AT THE CITY HALL.

Last night (the 25th inst.) the youth, beauty, and intelligence of fashionable Hongkong assembled in full strength at the Theatre Royal, City Hall. The occasion was a farewell performance given in honor of our popular lady amateur, Mrs. Bernard, who will shortly leave the colony, presumably by the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong. Without in any way wishing to appear hypercritical we really cannot avoid expressing the opinion that the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong seem to have had next to nothing to do with this tribute of respect paid to a lady who, above all others, is entitled to the name of Hongkong playgoers. In the elaborate programme, printed in a dashing shade of green, now before us there is not one name—always excepting the ladies—in any way identified with the past history and successes of this extraordinary of our semi-defunct local institutions. The cast of characters is entirely made up of our military friends, and several strangers to the Hongkong boards—youth gentlemen lately arrived in the colony. The ancient landmarks—we mean those amateur histrions who during past years have represented the Amateur Dramatic Corps of Hongkong—publicly and glancingly conspicuous by their non-participation in this so-called mark of gratitude and public esteem towards the Marie Wilton of the Far East. This is not as it should have been. Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, who is, we believe, the secretary of the admirable dramatic organisation known as the "A.D.C." has certainly done his duty most energetically, and he is entitled to praise in no stinted measure for the patience and assiduity he has displayed in the face of immense difficulties—which only the secretary of an amateur dramatic club can understand—in bringing what was unquestionably a trying undertaking to a successful issue; but the Amateur Dramatic Corps as a body have done simply nothing, and are not entitled to any particular recognition in the matter.

A few years ago the dramatic art was at a very low ebb in this colony, although there was a number of histrionic talent, both developed and latent, in our midst. The great want was assistance from the fair sex. When the Amateur Dramatic Society was quickly dwindling into a mere tradition, Mrs. Bernard appeared, meteoric on the scene, and by her love of the art, assisted by great energy and talents seldom equalled even in the front rank of professional actresses, resuscitated and gave a new lease of life to the rapidly decaying concern. Mrs. Bernard's career on our local boards has been one of triumph for the Amateur Dramatic Corps, and it has given her imperishable fame in the histrionic history of Hongkong. We say nothing of the pleasure and enjoyment this talented lady has so frequently given to the public; that has been demonstrated times out of number in a fashion far more potent than lies within the power of the pen. Who that has seen Mrs. Bernard as *Lillian Vavasour* in "New Men and Old Acres" can ever forget the exquisitely tender performance she drew of the high-bred but warm-hearted and impulsive English girl? who in days to come will not frequently have visions of probably the best of all round *Lillian Vavasour* seen on the amateur stage? who can remember without indulging in merriment the laughter-inspiring *Lucinda* in the evergreen "Aren't We?" Mrs. Bernard has been without a rival in a range of characters which, from their extraordinary diversity, speak trumpet-tongued as to the artist's versatility; she has done admirable service in a good cause, and it was well that on her departure from our midst some substantial honor should be paid to one who has worked so hard and so unselfishly for the amusement of the public and the advancement of the histrionic art. But we repeat that while great praise is due to the ladies, the officers of the Garrison and the novices who assisted in getting up the "celebration" performance—in our opinion the Amateur Dramatic Corps have played a rather shabby part.

The public were not slow to show their appreciation of the attempt made to pay Mrs. Bernard a graceful tribute of esteem on the eve of her departure, and so when the performance of Oliver Goldsmith's famous comedy "She Stoops to Conquer" was announced, every seat in the theatre was quickly secured. However opinions may differ on the subject, we consider that the selection of this admirable comedy was a most happy and appropriate choice. Without denying that the works of modern dramatists possess many merits and attractions, and admitting that in many respects they are more suitable for amateur representation than the old fashioned comedies of our forefathers, we contend that nothing written in the present generation can be compared to the sparkling productions of Massinger and Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Farquhar and Wycherly, Congreve and Macklin, Sheridan and Goldsmith. No doubt the comedies which pleased our ancestors are rather difficult to handle properly, and they must be admitted to be somewhat strongly flavored for the ultra-refined tastes of modern days. But by a judicious use of the pruning knife even the worst of the so-called prurient plays of olden times can be made presentable to the most select audience. As so much has been said in the pulpit and elsewhere in Hongkong about the impurity and immorality, and a lot more arrant rubbish, in connection with our amateur dramatic performances, by certain persons in high places who ought to know better, we append a more detailed account both of Oliver Goldsmith and "She Stoops to Conquer" than we otherwise would have considered necessary.

Fashion, says the writer of the introduction to Goldsmith's charming comedy, will have its vagaries, but that which is out of nature cannot long endure. The public may be drilled for a time into an affected abhorrence of everything that is not far fetched and polite; but the dramatist who would be lastingly popular must take mankind as he finds them; he must draw his characters from nature—he must study their peculiarities and humors, and not dispute them in the tinsel and flippancy of artificial life. The French, from whom we have derived much lively entertainment, were the first to set the example of "sentimental" comedy; and Hugh Kelly, the high priest of sentiment, so completely inoculated the English public with the infection, that to laugh in a theatre would have been as great an abomination as at a Quaker's meeting. In the height of this rage for refinement, "She Stoops to Conquer" first appeared at Covent Garden Theatre. Its condemnation had been predicted as a matter of course by the elder Colman, who only "suffered" it to appear on his boards out of "complaisance" to the author and his numerous friends; and two principal actors resigned their parts in the dread of annihilation by nut-shells and orange-peel. But "John Bull," who only wanted a dose of genuine humor to cure him of this sickly taste, no sooner felt the inspiring effects of this mirth-moving restorative, than his ancient love of drollery revived within him, and Woodward was fain to throw off his suit of sables; for "Thalia," who was supposed to be dead, was only found to be asleep, and the goddess started up from her lethargy, all alive and merry.

The main incident of this comedy—the mistaking of Harcourt's house for an inn, is so broadly obvious that Goldsmith has displayed considerable tact in working out its effects, without running into farce and extravagance. That of the "robbery" is borrowed from the play of

"Albion." The characters are drawn with the easy humor so peculiar to this admirable author; the dialogue has none of that false wit which makes every personage in the drama break a jest, whether in or out of place. It is full of wit and sprightliness, and always appropriate. Tony Lumpkin is a character that we occasionally meet with in real life. He is a spoiled child, an illiterate booby, with just sufficient wit to make him a practical joker. He thinks it the drollest thing in the world to turn the house out at windows, by frightening the maids and burning the footman's shoes; to say nothing of throwing his foolish, fond mother into hysterics at the thought of a highwayman, and dragging her through a horse-pond. With him it is "aut Caesar, aut nullus."

"Better to reign in hell than serve in heaven!"—and, knowing his disqualification for polished society, he would rather be the undisputed lord of the Three Pigeons, than play second fiddle in a fashionable drawing-room.

By one of those caprices in which popular players too often indulge, this character descended from Woodward to Quick, who was then too humble a member of the corps dramatique to give himself theatrical airs. Quick, however, surprised his brethren and delighted the public; and he may date his popularity from his very original performance of Tony Lumpkin. The same remark applies to Lee Lewis, who succeeded to Young Marlowe, in consequence of Smith, "the airy and the smart," refusing to play the character—How gallant is the situation of a man of genius, whom hard necessity compels to submit to the caprice of playgoers!

"Punch has no feelings," exclaimed Dr. Johnson; and Churchill, who knew what stuff actors in general are made of, burst forth in a strain of lofty indignation at their ignorance and vanity:—

"Dost it not move our anger or our mirth,
To see these things, the lowest sort of earth,
Presented with self-conceit, and grandeur,
To rule in letters, and preside in taste?
How down, ye slaves! before these ideas fall!
Ye gentlemen, who deem you rise as well!
Nay, will I flatter, cringe, or bend the knee,
To those who, slaves to all, are slaves to me!"

Young Marlowe, who is a perfect Cymon in the presence of a high-falootin' lady, but a merry rattle in the arms of his true love, the supposed barmaid, is equally characteristic of the author. "Nothing can be more amusing than the easy assurance with which he orders about Harcourt, at Liberty Hall. The warm punch, the pig-and-prune-sauce, the shaking pudding, and the dish of taffy cream—the surprise of the old gentleman, who is puzzled to distinguish the difference between modern modesty and old-fashioned impudence—his rage when he finds himself bantered in his own house—and the catalogue of his furniture, are worked up to the very highest pitch of comedy. No wonder that "She Stoops to Conquer" was considered a dangerous drama—such exquisite humor might well startle those who had lavished all their praise on sentimental trumpery. The transition from dulness to wit was too abrupt. An unreasonable sarcasm is recorded of the elder Colman, who, in many respects, was a vain, superficial character. Goldsmith had expressed some doubt whether one of the sallies of Tony Lumpkin would be relished by the audience; when Colman unfeelingly replied, "Pshaw, my dear doctor! don't be fearful of squibs when we have been sitting almost two hours on a barrel of gunpowder!" Goldsmith forgot, but never forgave, the insult—an insult offered to a genius that to Colman's was as "Hyperion to a satyr." It is even an author, whether considered as a poet, a critic, an historian, or a dramatist, deserves the name of a classic, as Oliver Goldsmith. His two great comic poems, *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*, for sublimity of thought, truth of reasoning, imagery, and poetical beauty, fairly place him by the side of Pope. The simile of the bird teaching its young to fly, and that beginning with "As some tall cliff," have seldom been equalled, and never surpassed. For exquisite humor and enchanting simplicity of style, his prose writings may compare with the happiest productions of Addison; and his essays on *Waste*, though a *novel*, has advanced the cause of religion and virtue, and may be read with as much profit as the most orthodox sermon or pious homily that ever was penned.

As a dramatist, he excelled all his contemporaries in originality, character, and humor. As long as a just taste for literature shall prevail, Goldsmith will rank as one of its brightest ornaments: for, while he delighted the imagination, and alternately moved the heart to joy or sorrow, he (to adopt the language of his illustrious friend and ardent admirer) "gave ardour to virtue and confidence to truth."

"She Stoops to Conquer" as represented last night has been considerably cut down, but we are bound to say that very little judgment can be credited to the wielder of the pruning knife. Several exquisitely humorous situations were strangely enough cut out, whilst a good many expressions that grate on ears polite, and which could have been omitted without detriment to the representation were left untouched. However, notwithstanding these and other drawbacks and difficulties, last night's performance, taken as a whole, was historically equal to anything seen on the amateur stage of this colony for years past. The *Mrs. Harcourt* of Mrs. Bernard—a character in recent years strongly identified with the career as an actress of the celebrated Mrs. Langtry—is justly entitled to take a place alongside the best of this lady's previous productions. It was a character exquisitely rendered. Mrs. Bernard possesses the perception and touch of a true artist; she has the art to be able to conceal art, and this is the highest praise we can bestow. Miss Harcourt last night was no mere caricature of a young lady of the last century; she was what one might imagine the ideal to have been, and the delineation, showing clearly the various lights and shades of the character, and plainly marking the artist's appreciation of the author's conception. The opening love scene with Marlowe was one of the prettiest pieces of true comedy acting ever seen on the Hongkong stage. Of Mrs. Bernard's performance of *Kate Harcourt* we can honestly say in the words of Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing":—

"For others say you do not deserve it; and I believe it better than reported."

The character of *Miss Neville* was entrusted to Mr. Fraser—a lady who has, both on the dramatic and lyric stage of our local theatre, previously appeared with a considerable amount of success—and it is no flattery to say that it could not have been in better hands. The *Constance Neville* of last night not only acted with archness and vivacity, but gave a representation as conspicuous for its grace and refinement as it was noteworthy for its extreme naturalness. Owing to recent indisposition Mrs. Cherrish was unable to do full justice to the character of *Mrs. Harcourt*. In one or two scenes this admirable actress appeared in her true colors, but it was easily to be seen that she was contending against great difficulties, and an imperfect acquaintance with the text was occasionally noticeable.

It appears that there is some rule of the Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Corps which makes it a necessity for every aspirant to dramatic honors, under the auspices of this institution, to appear in borrowed plumage, that is, to figure on the programme under the transparent disguise of an assumed name. This is a simply ridiculous affectation. However, as we are not in any way fettered by this obsolete absurdity, we shall refer to the gentlemen who played last night by their names they have already appeared under before Hongkong audiences. Mr. Somers's Tony

Lumpkin merits distinct and emphatic commendation. It has been well said that there are two kinds of acting; one in which a true artist can pass into the nature of the person represented, and the other in which he can, with a pleasant personality, identify himself with the character represented. Mr. Somers's latest performance is a pronounced specimen of the first named class. He not merely identified his personality with that of the ideal Tony Lumpkin—he was Tony Lumpkin, the rattling young squire, full of tricks and mischief, the ale house toper, jovial and good hearted, and the clownish bumpkin, rude of manner and speech, to the life. The humorous scenes with *Constance* were especially well handled, and the scene, especially the "Three Pigeons" was one of the best things we have seen for a very long time. Another admirable impersonation was the *Harcourt* of Captain Newham-Davis, a thoroughly conscientious actor who is well up to his work. There is a quaint mingling of comedy and pathos in the character of the good hearted but somewhat irritable old gentleman, which makes it a rather difficult part to sustain, but Captain Newham-Davis was quite equal to the task and throughout displayed a tact as creditable to his dramatic perception as his useful knowledge of the details of stage business is to his general experience. In his scenes with *Marlowe* and *Harcourt* where the Duke of Marlborough story is introduced, Captain Davis displayed rare fund of humor, and when matters reach a climax and *Marlowe's* impudence puts the choleric old man on his mettle, the actor displayed power which was as effective as it was (to us) unexpected. Mr. Holme's *Charles Marlowe* was an impersonation clearly calculated to give strength to the opinions we have expressed on former occasions that this gentleman's histrionic capacity lies more in the region of character parts or low comedy than in what is technically termed "juvenile lead."

Mr. Holme is unmistakably a clever actor, and anything he undertakes is certain to possess claims to favorable consideration. As *Marlowe*, "the agreeable Rattle" he was excellent last night; but his *Marlowe* the lover was simply an impossibility. The representation, critically speaking, had few striking defects, but it was conspicuously uneven; and in the love scenes altogether lacked dignity and force. The first interview with *Miss Harcourt* was, however, most artistically carried out, and both Mr. Holme and Mrs. Bernard were deservedly applauded. We have not yet seen the end of Mr. Holme's capabilities. A young gentleman who figures on the programme as Mr. B. Kidman, made his debut before a Hongkong audience as the dashing *Harlowe*, and considering his evident inexperience, made most favorable impression. With good appearance, easy carriage, and a rich and pleasant voice, Mr. Kidman merely requires practice and coaching to make him a most valuable addition to the ranks of our local histrions. If Mr. Kidman's attempts at love making were rather crude; it must be remembered that it is no easy task for even the most experienced actors to appear to advantage talking ridiculous notions in almost impossible positions on a stage before hundreds of spectators. Mr. Kidman gave an intelligent rendering of the part, and spoke his lines distinctly and with good effect. Another debutant, Mr. Selhom, carried *Harlowe*, and fairly earned the name of a star by his vigorous impersonation of the servant *Digory*. This young gentleman will also be heard of again. Mr. Lockwood showed keen appreciation of the character of *Sir Charles Marlowe*, and although somewhat straitened and undignified in his gestures carefully carried out an intelligent conception. Mr. D'Aeth as *Roger* and Mr. Lloyd as *Jeremy* were everything that could be desired, the last named getting through his drunken scene with infinite credit to his discretion. A good word must also be said for the *Singer* of Mr. Laurie. The music was good, and the singing sufficiently meritorious to entitle the young actor to special commendation. The "users" in the public house scene did their work excellently, and rendered the Squire's song and chorus one of the events of the night; but the attempt at caricature, although scanty only in fun, was under all circumstances, in questionable taste.

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by this road, the French forces were extended on each side in the paddy fields and were thus enabled to attack the enemy on both flanks.

The Black Flags were found in force at about half past 9 at a large village called Thong, about 2 miles from Palan. They had entrenched themselves strongly with bamboo fences and were also protected by the thick cover which surrounds the village. By noon, however, they were driven from their positions with heavy loss, and retreated in disorder on Phong. The French continued their advance and took up a position within a few hundred yards of the village, where after making ample preparations for an attack the next morning, they encamped for the night.

On September 2nd, at 9 a.m., the French troops advanced on the village of Phong, which they captured after a slight resistance on the part of the enemy. The Black Flags were completely driven from the place, retreating in disorder to the southward, evidently with the intention of retreating on Sontai by the southern route. The gunboats effectively barred the way to Sontai by the northern route. The French killed and wounded were conveyed on board the *Rurik* and with as little delay as possible. The wounded were at once attended to, and afterwards were sent by steam launch to Hanoi. The whole of the officers and men wounded displayed great courage and fortitude and are entitled to the highest praise. It is also only fair to state that the whole of the French troops engaged behaved most gallantly. They had to fight for hours under a galling fire in the paddy fields with the water up to their waists; with the leeches, which swarm in countless numbers, sucking their very life blood. However, their triumph was most complete, which makes up for all the hardships they underwent. Six black banners were captured by the French, and 4 understand that Captain George and his "Yellow Flags," who were engaged with the column commanded by the redoubtable chief of the Black Flags, Liu Yung-look, who is reported wounded, captured the principal flag carried by this force. At all events at half past 2 p.m. on the 2nd Sept., the officer watching the proceedings from the fore-mast cross-trees of the *Fanfare* reported seeing Liu Yung-look, the chief of the Black Flags, in full retreat southward. This is the first advantage the French have gained in this district, and it has engendered confidence in the troops and done a great deal of good.

The programme as laid down by the chief of the Staff, which was to attack the Black Flags in their position at Thong and Phong, and clear the country of them up to the Dai, and advance the French outposts to Palan, instead of the Four Column Pagoda, was carried out completely. The Chinese opposed to the French were variously estimated at from 4,000 to 6,000, and from all accounts must have suffered fearfully as large numbers of their dead were left on the field, which is contrary to their usual custom. General Bouet and his staff returned to the *Rurik* on the morning of the 3rd instant, and on the afternoon of that day this vessel, after embarking some horses and Captain George's "Yellow Flag" men, to the number of 450, returned to Hanoi, and was then "put" down to the French. The evidence of the French success in the shape of the black banners of the enemy and other flags, flying from the little steamer. I was lucky enough to have the opportunity of a good view of the operations and the difficulties with which the French had to contend. I was glad to find Captain George and his men well to the front and doing valuable service in guarding the French left. The medical service as well as the commissariat and ordnance left nothing to be complained of, on the contrary, the manner in which the wounded and dead were promptly brought in and attended to and the kind and indefatigable efforts of the Doctor in soothing and alleviating the sufferings of the wounded, prove that the French are not behind other nations in these important matters.

The French losses amounted to 15 killed and 45 wounded, which is a very large proportion of killed to wounded. Three if not four officers are unfortunately amongst the former. The proportion of officers killed during these operations is remarkable. It is also worthy of note that the great majority of wounds are above the waist, testifying to the difficulties that the French had to contend against in the open paddy fields. Withstanding a certain nonchalant looseness of style and discipline, which looks peculiar to those who have been accustomed to the machine-like movements of British and German troops, the French soldier of the present day has in him the true metal of his forefathers, as the Chinese Black Flags will quickly learn to their cost, unless I am greatly mistaken.

Advices received since the engagement not only confirm the report that Liu Yung-look was wounded, but authoritatively state that the Annamese chief, Tung-Duc of Hanoi, was killed in the field. Several bodies have been brought there during the past two months. These are all from Ningpo people who reside here. Canton, Swatow, Shaoshing and other places have similar depopulations, in which their dead are placed. Then besides this floating population, the mortality from the Shanghai people must be allowed for, so that in all probably about 12,000 or 15,000 people have died here during the past two months. Thanks to the sanitary condition of our settlements the foreign community has not been seriously affected. For although there has been considerable illness, the mortality has not been excessive.—*Mercury*

One very important item I must not forget to mention, and that is that after the flight of the Black Flags from Thong and Phong the French captured a number of Spencer and Remington rifles left behind by the enemy. It is said that the latter weapons have not the mark of the Remington factory, but are stamped with that of the Chinese Arsenal. If this be true, and I see no reason to doubt it, a difficulty has arisen which will require all the boasted acuteness of the Chinese diplomatists to surmount.

The friction between the civil and military authorities is increasing and has already caused a good deal of trouble, and it seems impossible to prevent this jealousy between the respective services. It is a great pity that the French Government were induced to place the military element hand completely subjugated the country. As I am quite certain that these oppositions have retarded progress considerably, I may also remark that recent civil legislation towards the Chinese in this country is causing great dissatisfaction. It is really difficult to comprehend what the authorities are driving at, that is presuming they have the future commercial prosperity of Tonquin at heart. The prohibitive measures recently inaugurated towards the Chinese commercial classes leaving the country at large, and it is extremely doubtful if this will prove beneficial to the interests of France in their new colony.

All is quiet here just now, and as the recent successes have substantially improved the French position in the country, and restored the prestige which former reverses at the hands of the Black Flags had slightly tarnished, it is scarcely likely that anything further will be attempted until reinforcements arrive from France. Of the number required it is reported here that 4,500 are already en route. I, however, should anything less, as you are receiving full particulars by the earliest opportunity possible.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HAIPHONG, September 15th, 1883.

In my last letter dated the 10th inst. I wrote as follows:—"The friction between the civil and military authorities is increasing and has already caused a good deal of trouble, and it seems impossible to prevent this jealousy between the

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firing. The boy was in the cross street and not in the main street. The cross street is at the end of the main street. I saw no other European in the street when the shot was fired; but there was a crowd of Chinese on the bridge who were in the street when the shot was fired. I did not hear what he said but I thought from the motion of his hand that he was telling him not to fire. I only heard one shot fired as I then ran away. I did not at that time know the boy's name or his occupation. I saw prisoner down on the bridge, heard the "boom" and heard the child cry "yahi". The only reason why I concluded the boy was shot was that he walked along doubled up. I did not see the Chinese strike, quarrel with, or disturb the foreigners. There were no Chinese near the prisoner when he fired the gun.

Cross examined by Mr. Wise—I was about two or three cheung from the prisoner when he fired the gun. The boy was about six or seven cheung from the prisoner. I was in the cross street. I know the Tai Fung Pork butcher shop. I saw the boy first at the cash shop which is facing the centre of the cross street. I do not understand your "plan" (the plan having been shown him). I don't know how wide the street is; I have not measured it. I think it might be five or six feet wide. As soon as I looked round the corner the gun was fired by the prisoner who was dressed in white. The other two foreigners were dressed in black. I did not see the child fall. I was three shops distant from the boy when I first saw him. The Fook Hing street is only three shops from the cross street and three cheung from the bridge.

By a Juror—Did you see the boy turn to the right or the left after he was shot?

Witness—After he was shot he turned to the left.

Lai Tok Wan, examined by the Crown Advocate, stated—I am a tobacco seller in West Fuh Lung Street, Honam. I remember the 12th of August last. That morning I went out to go to the Kai Fung to get goods at a shop. I went from west to east; and on the way I only saw a few people as I usually see in the street. I met a foreigner on the bridge carrying a firearm and there were two foreigners following behind; I did not see them following anything. After I had passed them and gone a cheung or two I heard the report of a firearm. At that time the two foreigners were behind, a few Chinese feet away. I saw no disturbance like a row at the time the street was quiet. I saw some Chinese running as if they were frightened. I turned when I heard the firearm and saw the man who had the firearm in a kneeling position.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wise—I told people on the day of the affair about the matter. The firearm was a little over two feet long. I did not see him have two fire-arms nor did I ever see two fire-arms; I never said so to any one before. I said he held the firearm in two hands. I have never before to-day told any one that I was only three feet from the man who fired the gun. The two foreigners were with the man that fired the gun. I was near him. One was stout and the other was thin. The stout one was fair. They were dressed in black clothes.

Tang Wai Tsang, duly sworn, deposed—I am an employee of the Tai Fung Pork butcher shop. It is the shop where the child was killed and is in the Nam Ngan district. I know the big street; it is the one containing the bridge. It is the corner shop with two entrances. On the morning in question at a little past six o'clock a crowd of people coming from the west rushed past my shop. I stuck my head out of the window and saw a foreigner like this (in the act of shooting). He seemed to be a little beyond the bridge. I drew in my head and immediately afterwards heard a report, and a child utter the exclamation, "Yahi." The child was a Chinese boy. The boy was in the cross street and after the shot he walked a few steps and then fell. He walked towards the river. I saw where he fell; it was near the corner. I was at the door of the Hop Lung shop a coppermith's shop. No I did not go to see the boy after he fell; how could I have time to leave my business? I saw a grown up person at the same time walk a few steps and fall. I stuck my head again out of the window and saw three foreigners. The one who shot the gun was dressed in white, and the other two were dressed in black. I know the Hin Kee wine shop. After the boy was killed I walked away. About one hour afterwards I saw two foreigners pass my shop, one was the man who had the firearm. He was dressed in white and the other one dressed in black. He had a firearm in his hand. It was not the same firearm as the one with which he shot the boy. It was a shorter one. The one which he had fired was about a yard in length. I know the man who fired when I see him; it is the prisoner. I know him as he lives in my street. I have seen him since. I only heard one shot. There was only one report; the person was killed and there was no more firing. I saw no one else who had any firearms. I saw no one attempting to kill the prisoner, nor assaulting nor threatening him in any way at the time he fired. There are six or seven shops between mine and the bridge.

At this juncture, 4.45 p.m. the Court was adjourned until 9 a.m. to-morrow.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Kestrel* and the German corvette *Leipzig* left Chefoo on the 15th inst., the former for Taku and the latter for Japan.

We understand that Mr. Cressey Evans has been appointed crown solicitor for the Imperial Chinese Government.

GOVERNOR BOWEN and Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson were passengers for Chefoo in the steamship *Kowching* which left Shanghai on the morning of the 15th inst.

We read in the Shanghai *Mercury* that Tio Kung Pao, the Governor-General of the Two Kiang, will leave Nanking on the 26th inst. for an inspection of forts, soldiers, &c.

THE United States steamer *Alert*, says the *S. F. Chronicle* of the 18th August, is at the port ready for service. It is reported that she will sail for China on the 25th inst.

SAYS the Shanghai *Mercury* of 15th inst.—The French Minister, Mr. Tricou, will leave for Peking immediately. He will go as far as Taku in the *Volta*, and go to Peking at once, without making any stay at Tientsin.

A SUICIDE is current that China has declined mediation of Great Britain in the Tonkin difficulties with France. It is stated that the Celestial Empire has given as a reason for this refusal, that she feels herself quite competent to settle her own affairs without foreign interference.

COMMENTING on the death of Mr. Edward Sheppard, reported in our columns yesterday, the 17th inst., the *Foochow Herald* of the 15th inst. says:—The deceased was one of the oldest residents in China, having settled in the East in the year 1850, and he had been for nearly ten years the representative of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s house in Foochow. Upon receipt of the mournful intelligence the flags of the various consulars at this port, and of Messrs. Russell & Co.'s establishment were lowered to "half mast" out of respect for the deceased.

INTELLIGENCE from Korea announces the establishment of a Board of Health in the Japanese settlement in that country.

THE Winter Meeting of the Fokien Race Club will take place on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of December. Entries close on November 22nd.

THE French corvette *Volta* with Monsieur Tricou, the French Ambassador to China on board left Shanghai for the north on the evening of the 13th inst. Mr. Tricou goes to Peking.

SIR GEORGE BOWEN left Shanghai for Chefoo en route to Peking in the steamship *Kowching* on the 15th inst. Sir Harry Parkes left for the north in H.M.S. *Vigilant* the following day.

THE account of the riot at Canton was, we understand, telegraphed to the New York *Herald* by Col. Gilder, its correspondent here, and appeared in that paper on Tuesday morning last, the 15th inst. Quick work that. The account did not appear in any of the English papers until Tuesday evening or Wednesday morning.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Mercury* from the country, not far from Tientsin, as follows:—This region has been nearly submerged with the floods of rain, but the sun is again in the heavens, and the people are wading in the water rescuing their crops. In many low regions the crops will be destroyed and the suffering will be great. I undertook to visit Confucius' Tomb, but the rains drove us back.

OUR Haiphong correspondent writes under date the 10th inst.:—Two days ago the *Paracel* came into this port with a large Chinese junk in tow, which she had captured near the mouth of the river. The junk was laden with a quantity of arms, and munitions of war. The commander informs me that as soon as the *Paracel* hove in sight the Chinese deserted the junk, making good their escape in a boat.

AN extraordinary issue of the *Government Gazette*, circulated this morning, the 18th inst., has the following notification:—His Excellency the Officer administering the Government has been pleased to appoint Ernest MacKean, Esq., Barrister-at-law, to act provisionally as Attorney General until further notice. This appointment has been made owing to the departure for Japan of Mr. O'Malley, who has lately been in very indifferent health.

OR the 13 sick men landed on Stonecutters' Island from the steamer *Affghan* five have since succumbed to the cholera and eight are reported to be progressing towards recovery. The German steamer *Dübburg* which was placed in quarantine on the 10th instant has not, we are glad to state, had any cases on board. The *China* which came in this afternoon (the 18th inst.) from Swatow displayed the yellow flag at her fore and steamed direct to the quarantine ground. We have not been able to ascertain whether she has any sickness on board.

THE Douglas Company's steamer *Kuangtung*, from Swatow, arrived in port this morning (the 15th inst.) and as usual came alongside the wharf. After remaining there about an hour the passengers meanwhile leaving the quarantine flag was ordered to be hoisted and the vessel commenced her preparations for a journey to Stonecutters' Island. Shortly afterwards the "yellow jack" was hoisted down and the *Kuangtung* is now at the wharf. We presume the authorities recognised the folly of sending the steamer into quarantine after allowing the whole of the passengers to depart.

GENERAL BOUET, late commander-in-chief of the French forces in Tonquin, arrived here last night (the 17th inst.) from Haiphong by the steamship *Namvian*, and will, we understand, leave for Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Djennah* on Thursday. As will be seen from the letter of our Haiphong correspondent, published in another column, General Bouet threw up his command owing to the intolerable interference of the civil commissioner in military affairs. This latest officer was exceedingly popular amongst the troops at Hanoi, and there can be little doubt that his departure from the country will seriously prejudice French interests in Tonquin.

THE United States Consul, Colonel Mosby, has informed us that the United States Navy Department have forwarded through him, a telegram to Admiral Pierce, Crosby, to arrange for the protection of American interests at Canton and to despatch a man-of-war there at once, also to telegraph to the *Yankee* and the *Enterprise* to hasten their movements to China. Colonel Mosby had a conference with Commander Gilder of the *Palos* about that vessel proceeding to Canton. We understand that the *Palos*, which is still in the hands of the Dock Company, is unable to go at once but after her trial trip to-morrow (the 19th inst.) she will take in her ordnance stores from Stonecutters' Island, where they have been stored pending the repairs to the vessel, and, providing everything is satisfactory at the trial, she will proceed to Canton on Monday morning should it then be deemed necessary.

MIN THAI-HO, a prominent officer of the Korean Government, is (says the *Japan Daily Mail*) said to have lately forwarded a lengthy memorial to his monarch, urging the necessity of expelling the Japanese from the peninsula. The purport of the petition is that the financial crisis, from which the Government of Korea grievously suffers at present, necessitates the suspension of all intercourse with foreign countries; and that the Japanese, having been the first to introduce aliens into the peninsula, should be expelled as a preliminary measure. Yet as the memorialist considers this impossible to be effected by force, owing to the inferiority of Korea in the matter of warlike readiness, he suggests the engagement of a number of magicians, who, he believes, would be able to defeat all the armies and navies of Japan and all other foreign countries. The memorial concludes by stating that, if the plan recommended be not adopted, Korea will perish from pecuniary embarrassment.

THE steamship *Affghan* which arrived here from Swatow at 7.30 a.m. on Wednesday the 15th inst. with 600 Chinese passengers and cholera on board, was permitted to anchor amidst the shipping in the harbour, holding open communication with the shore until noon yesterday (the 16th inst.) when the death of a European stevedore and three Chinese passengers on board necessitated the hoisting of the yellow flag, which, of course, led to the steamer being placed in quarantine.

We understand that the bodies were buried at sea an hour after the *Affghan* reached the quarantine anchorage. Two more died at 10 o'clock last night, and were also consigned to the sea shortly afterwards. Four more succumbed this morning, and owing to the Chinese passengers objecting to their removal for burial at sea, as they wished to take them on shore, the captain and officers acted themselves and remained at night, assistance arrived. When the police appeared on the scene the Chinese, quietly submitted, and the bodies were removed without further opposition. The Chinese passengers raised strong objections to being quarantined, and wished to be taken back to Swatow. We believe that everything is quiet at present on board the *Affghan*, although the situation is even now a critical one. Eleven sick men have been landed on Stonecutters' Island, where Dr. Marques has been in attendance since last night.

SAYS the Shanghai *Courier*—A short time ago we mentioned that His Excellency Tio Tsung-tang had inaugurated a system under which the fishermen on the coast were to be drilled and made available for the use of Army and Navy. The intention of His Excellency is to inspect the various drilling stations that have been formed, and with this object in view he will visit Tsung-ming, Chinsan and Woosung about the end of this month.

It is reported that His Excellency the Administrator has given private notice to the military authorities, as well as to the principal merchants, bankers, &c. in the colony, to be in readiness for any riot or disturbance which the termination of the Canton murder trial now in progress may cause among the native community. There can be no harm in taking all possible precautions, but we think an outbreak in Hongkong next to an impossibility. The Chinese here were never quieter or more law-abiding than at present.

SAYS the N. C. *Daily News*—It is, we believe, an open secret that the Consul-General for the United States has again considered it necessary to address the Department through the Minister at Peking, on the subject of certain serious irregularities alleged to have been committed by Mr. Chester Holcombe, Secretary of Legation. This time it is for a violation of law in the purchase and shipment of dutiable merchandise; curios, etc., to the United States without Consular invoices. It seems that instead of the duly authenticated invoices which the United States law prescribes, the goods have been accompanied by a nondescript certificate made out before Mr. Holcombe himself, using the seal and title of the Legation in his illegal act and in fraud of the revenues of the public treasury. It is alleged that this disreputable business has been carried on for some time by Mr. Holcombe. There is good reason to believe that some very interesting reading may be looked for when all the facts of the business are brought to light.

DEATH appears to have been very busy lately amongst old residents in China. The last who has gone the way of all flesh is Mr. E. Sheppard, of the firm of Messrs. Russell & Co. Foochow, who has been over a score of years in the Far East. Mr. Sheppard was well and favorably known in Hongkong, and as he was a most popular and kind-hearted man, his death will be deeply regretted by a very large circle of friends. (It appears that Mr. Sheppard was taken seriously ill on the voyage from Foochow to Shanghai in the steamship *Haastin*, and had to be carried ashore in a hammock on his arrival at the last named port. He was taken to the "Kee-Chong" long about noon and died at 1.45. The deceased gentleman was an enthusiastic sportsman, and one of the keenest racing men in China. He acted as Judge both at the Foochow and Hongkong Meetings, and for years filled the same position in Shanghai with infinite credit to all concerned. Mr. Sheppard's funeral was attended by nearly the whole of the leading Shanghai residents, the Shanghai Race Club, and sporting element generally being strongly represented.)

THE Foochow correspondent of the Shanghai *Mercury* writes on the 8th inst.—The health of Foochow is anything but good at present, the natives are dropping off from cholera by the hundreds in the city. We have had one fatal case among the Europeans, and three or four others have been attacked but have pulled through. Four sailors of H.M.S. *Exford* died in the Hospital at Pagoda Anchorage some little time ago. Fever is also prevalent in the settlement. The night soil traffic has a great deal to do with the spreading of the above; the Chinese are permitted to carry *coverless* buckets day and night through any of the streets, and along the Customs Road alone over one thousand buckets pass daily. Can this be healthy? The property on this Road is mostly, if not all, owned by Europeans. The only fatal cases of cholera to Europeans that the writer remembers having occurred in houses situated on this road. This filthy nuisance is not allowed in Shanghai or any other out-port, and it is about time the Consuls attempted to stop it here, or to insist on the Mandarins ordering covers to the buckets. The Editor of the *Mercury* in a footnote to the above states that the correspondent's statement re the bucket system in the out-ports is inaccurate so far as regards Shanghai.

We regret (and so will many of our readers) to hear from Newchwang of the death of Mr. J. Handy Wade, who was once well known in Hongkong, Canton and Macao in connection with the revenue cruisers of the Hoppono of Canton. For several years Captain Wade was in command of the *Shi-chi*, and it was on the bridge of this vessel in Hongkong harbour that he received the *coup de soleil* which shattered his health to such an extent as to necessitate his resigning his appointment and trying the effects of a chiller climate. Captain Wade accordingly left for Shanghai some three years ago, and after a long and severe illness he reduced to him to a perfect shadow of his former self; he was at last able to leave the hospital. He soon obtained a berth as chief officer of the steamship *Keelung*, and has run along the coast in that capacity for some considerable time past. A few weeks ago his health gave way and he went from Shanghai to Newchwang in the hope that the bracing climate of the last named port would enable him to recover his strength. It was not to be, however, and on September 1st, Mr. Handy Wade went to his eternal rest. A better sailor, a more thorough gentleman, or braver and more generous hearted man than Captain J. H. Wade never came to China. He had doubtless many faults, but he alone suffered from them. Captain Wade was cousin to Sir Thomas Wade, late Her Majesty's Minister to China; and prior to joining the Hoppono's cruisers held the rank of Lieutenant in the British Navy.

THE Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s steamer *Donam* arrived here from Canton last night (the 13th inst.) in a disabled condition, with her starboard paddle wheel broken, in tow of the same Company's steamer *White Cloud*. From enquiries made we learn that while en route from Canton to this port, at a distance of about twenty miles from Hongkong, a loud crash was heard in the starboard paddle box. The passengers became alarmed and the engines were at once stopped. Upon examination it was found that all the floats and gear of the starboard wheel had given way, the wheel itself being completely disabled. A boat was got out and everything made ready to send to Hongkong for assistance. The boat, which was in charge of the chief officer of the steamer, proceeded towards Hongkong, but before reaching this port with a steam launch having a junk in tow. Arrangements were made with the captain of the launch, and the chief officer proceeded in her towards Hongkong, but before reaching this port sighted the *White Cloud*, which had fortunately taken the inside passage to Macao. The chief officer boarded the *White Cloud* and Captain A. Benning at once proceeded to the *Donam's* assistance and took her in tow, arriving here at 9.15 p.m. The news of the accident to the *Donam* had in the meanwhile reached the Steamboat Co.'s office here and the *Fame* was sent to tow her to the Secretary of course not calculating that the "jame duck" would be picked up by the *White Cloud*. The damage sustained to the *Donam* is pretty extensive and will probably take some considerable time to repair.

WE are glad to learn from a reliable authority that no fresh cases of cholera have been reported at Swatow during the last fourteen days, and that our neighbouring port is now considered free from infection.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by correspondents in this column.)

MR. BULKELEY JOHNSON AND ADMIRAL WILLES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."—SIR,—The publication of the correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and Admiral Wiles in the whole of the English newspapers in this colony has given rise to much comment. The letters are dated April 16th and 17th respectively, some five months ago, and only saw the light after the disastrous outbreak at Canton and the burning of the majority of the houses on the Shamien.

This looks like locking the stable door after the steed has been stolen.

That the Chamber of Commerce had good cause to bring what was a real grievance to the notice of Admiral Wiles, there is no reason to doubt, but to say that the grievance was ably put forward would be simply disguising the truth. Let me endeavour to make my meaning clear.

In his letter to Admiral Wiles, Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson says:—

"During the last two years, it has come under the observation of the Committee that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war."

The above is certainly a correct enough statement which can be substantially proved by investigation into the matter, and yet Mr. Bulkeley Johnson, as Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, accepts the following answer from H.E. Admiral Wiles, and does absolutely nothing:—

"In the 2nd paragraph of that letter you are good enough to make a statement, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, that for considerable periods of time this harbour has, on more than one occasion, been left without the presence of an effective vessel of war. The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the Chamber should have accepted information which is at variance with actual facts."

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson must have known very well that the above paragraph of Admiral Wiles' letter was a most direct stroke of evasion, and yet he did not go straight to the point and make any attempt to prove his previous assertion, although he must have known that it could easily be substantiated.

It would appear that the honorable gentleman's idea was to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, which means that he did not want to have any rupture or personal difference with such a great man as Admiral Wiles, but yet wanted to pose as the protector of the rights of the Hongkong public.

There was altogether too much milk and water namby-pambyism in the tone of the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce's letter to Admiral Wiles. The Chairman was a very important one and required to be vigorously handled. What was humbly solicited as a concession ought to have been demanded as a right, and it is to be regretted that the head of the princely house missed such a favorable opportunity of bringing a mariner and red-tapeist of the most extreme type to his proper senses.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's apparent love for the company of those in high places would seem to have prevented his insisting strongly on Admiral Wiles paying due attention to just proper protest, and to that subservience of complaisance, or call what you will, may be said to be a great extent the blame of the recent disaster at Canton, for, had a gunboat been stationed there, as should have been the case, the Shamien would not now be in ruins.

Mr. Bulkeley Johnson and the Chamber of Commerce are much to blame for not giving publicity to their correspondence at the time the letters passed, as, by such a course, being adopted, it is more than probable that in the face of the supercilious and unsatisfactory letter of the Admiral, the public here would have protested in such a way as would have brought those who are paid, and well paid too, to protect us, to a true sense of their duty as protectors of the world.

I have the late intercession in the Shamien and the burning of the houses on the Canton and the picture, as they are more eloquent advocates for improvement in the placing of our navies, than anything my pen can write. Trying that some one, other than I am, will take up this matter and leave it not until we are placed in comparative safety by having those who are paid to protect us compelled to remain at their posts both summer and winter.

I am, Yours, &c.,

AN OUTRAGED CITIZEN.

Hongkong, September 15th, 1883.

RIOT IN FOOCHOW.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

FOOCHOW, 25th Sept. 1883. It is some time since I had anything special to write about concerning this port, chiefly because the *Foochow Herald* gives you whatever little news we have. However, I now find an opportunity of anticipating that paper, and I avail myself of it to inform you of a rather serious outbreak which occurred in the suburbs of the city on the 21st inst.

It appears that some Chinese, living in the suburbs, wanted to exact contributions from all residents of that quarter for the purpose of building a Chinese temple. The Spanish priests and Sisters of Charity, who live in that locality, refused to contribute for this purpose, and this great enraged the Chinese, who are always hostile to foreigners and anxious to destroy all foreign residences in the vicinity. A mob was therefore incited to set fire to the Roman Catholic church and the *Asilo de Saint Enfant*. On the night of the 21st inst. a large crowd assembled at a Chinese temple to make arrangements for carrying out the work of destruction proposed; but Mr. E. Frandon, acting Consul for France, who was informed of the matter, immediately repaired to the yamen of the Taotai and demanded prompt protection for the foreign interests threatened by the rioters. The Taotai at once dispatched a body of soldiers to the scene of the disorder, who quickly arrested the most prominent of the rioters, amongst whom was a prefect of the district. This official was upon himself the chief responsibility of the riot, and he was accordingly placed in a cage. The rioters, however, were not deterred by this, and they continued their work of destruction, and the position of foreigners is not an enviable one. There is a very strong feeling amongst the Chinese just now, and it would take very long to fan this into a flame, which might be disastrous for the Foochow community. It is the unanimous opinion here that we should not, left entirely unprotected, and that a visit from a man-of-war would have a most salutary effect. Should anything further transpire I will write you at once.

NAGASAKI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

17th September, 1883.

An atrocious murder was committed here last Saturday evening. It was the natural consequence of a recent order allowing Japanese policemen, while on duty, to wear swords not only in the streets of the Japanese City, but also at Oura, the foreign settlement.

Some months ago Mr. Yu Tsing-po, the Chinese Consul here, gave permission to the Japanese authorities to enter houses occupied by Chinese subjects for the purpose of putting a stop to the importation of opium, which is prohibited in this Empire. In consequence of the odious espionage practised, the permission under the ordinary Consular warrant was revoked. On Saturday a policeman entered a house in the Chinese quarter, and a great disturbance ensued. Several persons were cut and stabbed, and one young Chinese gentleman from Amoy was so badly wounded in the abdomen and lungs that he died shortly after his admission to the hospital. The excitement of the affair has created an intense. There is to be a meeting of the Consuls to-day, and to-morrow there will be a meeting of the Ratepayers. The Chinese Minister at Tokio has been notified of the occurrence, and of the state of affairs it has produced, which are really of so serious a character that a conflict between the Chinese and Japanese may take place at any moment, resulting in further complications between the two nations.—*Shanghai Courier*.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sept. 18th, 1883.

The foreign population of our port has been the last day or two in high state of excitement. An outrage has been committed by Japanese officials on the treaty rights of foreigners, which I am sorry to inform you, resulted in the loss of one life and the more or less wounds to three other residents. This is a crime, for what else could I call it, which shows no parallel in the annals of the history of our port, and which is the consequence of the dangerous undertaking of a nation that tries with a too hasty pace to progress towards the *acme* of Western Civilisation.

As I wrote in my last, our native police force has since the 1st inst., been armed with swords instead of truncheons (staves about five feet long), as heretofore. The general opinion here was that this was a very unwise step, and that sooner or later some evil must arise from it. It appears that on the evening of the 15th two detectives in plain dress, followed by four armed policemen, entered a building in the foreign settlements occupied by Chinese. Two Chinese were at the time lying on their opium bed smoking their pipes, one of these being a visitor only. Detectives and the armed policemen proceeded at once without authority to seize the opium and opium apparatus, also some money, which was lying on the couch, and which the visitor brought there with the intention of paying some bills. Resistance was of course in the beginning offered by the two Chinese, who saw themselves suddenly imposed upon, and while this was going on one of the police inflicted with his sword a severe wound close to the region of the heart on the Chinese visitor, who trying to make his escape was followed by another official, and received a second wound in the back with a sword, which resulted in the death of the unfortunate person within an hour afterwards. The tumult which resulted in three other being seriously injured.

The Chinese Consul called a meeting yesterday, when all our Consuls were present and the action of the Japanese Government for allowing the native police within the limits of the foreign settlement to carry swords, was unanimously condemned. The Governor of Nagasaki has informed the authorities in Tokio about this sad affair, and the settling of the case is waited for anxiously.

Weddings in such a small community as ours are not every day occurrence, and when one takes place in "high society," the effect produced by that of the few residents of our port is similar to that of years' mixed up with our Sunday-pudding's dough. On the 12th instant Mrs. E. Pyc was united to Mr. F. Ringer of the firm of Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co., the oldest house in our port. The ceremony at the Protestant Church was witnessed by a large number of residents.

There are some hopes that our settlement, which can boast of having not less than twenty public houses, will soon see this number decreased, for a new El Dorado has been discovered in our neighbouring Korea. One of our publishers has already pulled down his house and we hope that others will follow his example. He chartered a small native schooner and loaded the same with the material, and finally took his whole family, including a "fiddle," passage in the same; so "Jack" will be soon at home in the land of the "Morning Calm."

Two more houses are purchased here by a gentleman from Shanghai for the Korean Government; they will be soon pulled down and taken over to be used as Customs Buildings.

On Saturday last the American barque *Phinias* *Pendleton* from New York for Yokohama with a cargo of kerosene, put in here in distress, having sprung a leak, she will have to discharge all her cargo. The new cruiser which the Japanese Government bought from the Chileans, passed through here on her way to Tokio; she is commanded by Captain James. The American barque *Spartan*, from Keelung, with a general cargo for Honolulu arrived here on Tuesday, having put in for shelter and to do some repairs.

The new "Union Shipping Company" has given orders to build three sailing vessels and one steamer at the Akunura Imperial Works. Shipping in harbour:—Sailing vessels *Satsuma*, *Pendleton*, *Brids*, *Spartan* and the S.S. *Batikal*. One Japanese gun-boat—*Mercury*.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

September 7th.

At last the dull time has arrived in this port, muggy but jolly little place, and the community with longing eye is looking up to the Customs' signal flag staff for a steaming monster; but we had to linger about for 10 days, until all hearts could find more or less consolation, when two European mails per steamship *Chintung* arrived in port.

There is generally little news to report from this "Out," who surely has many friends at all parts of China, was taken from us the other day: Mr. John Handy Wade, chief officer of the *Shi-chi*, is cousin to Sir Thomas Wade. He came to us from Shanghai to recruit his health, but the fresh Newchwang air did not prove sufficient this time, and Mr. Wade died on the morning of the 1st September. Numerous gentlemen of the community and shipping in harbour paid their last respects by attending his funeral, the coffin being conveyed from Messrs. Bush Brothers' premises to the Cemetery on a gun carriage.

As soon as the British Consul had been officially informed of the death of Mr. Wade, he sent his constable (who I understand here was the only representative for the last 14 or 15 years, during the Consul's absence up-country, for Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, etc.) to seize the deceased's papers and property and to convey the same to

NOTIFICATION.

(Sd.) HERBERT J. ALLEN,

H.B.M.'s Consul,

Judge of Provincial Court.

It is hereby notified that the estate of the late... deceased... including all papers, testamentary or otherwise, belonging thereto, will be taken charge of by the undersigned, and that no one, other than Her Majesty's Consul, has any right to interfere with or exercise control over such property until Probate is taken out or Administration granted.

Newchwang, September 1st, 1883.

(Sd.) HERBERT J. ALLEN,

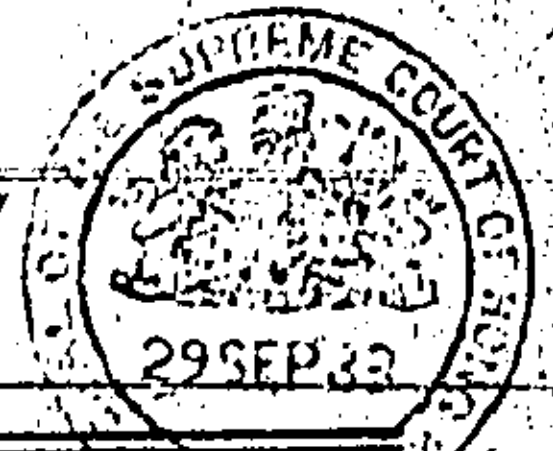
H.B.M.'s Consul,

Judge of Provincial Court.

In the afternoon the duly made out testament was presented to H.B.M.'s Consul; the testament stating that all property be left to a certain person, and that another one (of Newchwang), I don't give the names, be the sole-executor. The Consul, however, chose to ignore the testament and to carry out his orders to seize the community's same, however, did not ignore the testament, the Consul himself, questioned, stated that he had an equal right to do the like with all British subjects; and if, for instance, the head of a firm should die, to ask all books, etc., made up to a certain date, to be brought to the Consul! I believe this means the three significant words, "close up shop." Anyhow, I consider it a pity that we have to look for right to a person who seems to have such very peculiar views of the law. Well, after a long and very sharp conversation, the Consul agreed that the affair might stand over till Monday, the 3rd inst. At the same time promised that the above-mentioned notification would not be circulated amongst the community the same, however, did not ignore the testament, the Consul himself, questioned, stated that he had an equal right to do the like with all British subjects; and if, for instance, the head of a firm should die, to ask all books, etc., made up to a certain date, to be brought to the Consul! I believe this means the three significant words, "close up shop." Anyhow, I consider it a pity that we have to look for right to a person who seems to have such very peculiar views of the law. Well, after a long and very sharp conversation, the Consul agreed that the affair might stand over till Monday, the 3rd inst. At the same time promised that the above-mentioned notification would not be circulated amongst the community the same, however, did not ignore the testament, the Consul himself, questioned, stated that he had an equal right to do the like with all British subjects; and if, for instance, the head of a firm should die, to ask all books, etc., made up to a certain date, to be brought to the Consul! I believe this means the three significant words, "close up shop." Anyhow, I consider it a pity that we have to look for right to a person who seems to have such very peculiar views of the law. Well, after a long and very sharp conversation, the Consul agreed that the affair might stand over till Monday, the 3rd inst. At the same time promised that the above-mentioned notification would not be circulated amongst the community the same, however, did not ignore the testament, the Consul himself, questioned, stated that he had an equal right to do the like with all British subjects; and if, for instance, the head of a firm should die, to ask all books, etc., made up to a certain date, to be brought to the Consul! I believe this means the three significant words, "close up shop." Anyhow, I consider it a pity that we have to look for right to a person who seems to have such very peculiar views of the law. Well, after a long and very sharp conversation, the Consul agreed that the

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 521.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on September 11th, EDWARD SHEPPARD, of Messrs. Russell & Co., Foochow.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

The grim, gaunt spectre cholera is once more in our midst, and it will be no fault of the "exceedingly able men" who are making a sort of pretence to direct the government of this unfortunate and grossly mis-governed colony if the epidemic does not spread throughout the community carrying death in its track. If we escape this impending calamity it will be solely owing to our good luck, and not to any precautions taken by the authorities to secure our protection. It is only a few weeks ago since the bungling and blundering of the Government and its indifferent or wooden-headed officials placed the colony in great jeopardy, at the same time sacrificing several lives which might easily have been saved had any sensible preparations been made at Stonecutters' Island to meet an emergency of the kind which arose on board the steamship *Aghan*, and here is almost a repetition of the criminal carelessness which then resulted so disastrously. Instead of profiting by experience and taking active measures to prevent a recurrence of such disgraceful proceedings as those connected with the quarantine of the *Aghan*, the authorities, as soon as all apparent danger had passed, lapsed into a state of comfortable repose and masterly inactivity, the results of which the community are now likely to experience.

Let us be brief, for the theme is not a pleasant one to dwell on. Early on the morning of Wednesday the 12th inst. the steamship *Aghan* arrived from the notoriously cholera-stricken port of Swatow with 600 Chinese passengers on board, and anchored in the midst of the shipping in this harbour. Rumours were quickly flying round that cholera was on board, and that one man had died from that disease on the passage from Swatow. We will charitably suppose that these rumours did not reach the ears of the authorities. At all events the steamer was not quarantined until about thirty hours after her arrival—during which time she had free communication with the shore—and meanwhile one European seaman and three Chinese passengers had died from cholera. The yellow flag was hoisted yesterday, the 13th inst., and the steamer was ordered over to the quarantine anchorage about noon. Two Chinese died late last night and four more succumbed this morning. Eleven persons stricken with the disease have been landed on Stonecutters' Island and possibly several more deaths have occurred during the day. However, the serious character of the infection must be clearly apparent.

We would like to know why this vessel was permitted to anchor in the harbour, with her cholera stricken crew of passengers, and to hold free communication with the city for a period of about 30 hours after her arrival. Who is responsible for this disgraceful neglect? Is Swatow a clean port? If so, the sooner it is declared infected the better; if not a grave responsibility has been incurred somewhere. It is notorious that Swatow has never been free from cholera the entire summer. Why then should steamers laden with Chinese passengers direct from this hot-bed of infection be permitted to enter the port at all? These matters require the serious and prompt consideration of the Government. We shall return to the subject after a fuller investigation into the facts of the case.

We gave some information yesterday (the 14th inst.) regarding the quarantining of the steamship *Aghan*, and inadvertently rather strongly on the conduct of the responsible officers of the local Government for what we assumed was a flagrant neglect of duty. The statements then made were substantially correct; our adverse criticisms on the action, or rather inaction, of the Government, were only too well deserved. The *Aghan* came into the port of Hongkong direct from Swatow, where cholera is reported to be as rife at the present time as at any period during the past summer, crowded with over 600 Chinese passengers—a plague-stricken floating town, and yet, without objection or protest, she is permitted to quietly lie amidst the shipping in the harbour, openly communicating with the city, for close upon thirty hours. During that period four deaths occurred, one European and three Chinese, and then, for the first time apparently, sharp-sighted officialdom suddenly discovers that there is cholera on board, the yellow flag is hoisted, and the vessel is escorted to the quarantine anchorage at Stonecutters' Island. Six more victims quickly succumb to the dreaded scourge, and eleven, with some symptoms of life and hope left, are hurriedly landed and segregated on the island under the care of Dr. Maxwell, the assistant superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. Some trouble arises on board the steamer with the Chinese passengers in consequence of the authorities insisting on the bodies of the dead being buried at sea, a course to which the Chinese have a characteristic objection. This necessitates the captain and officers arming themselves and taking up positions, and while four cholera-stricken bodies are lying on the "tween decks" surrounded by hundreds of excited Chinese. Happily the poor wretches are amenable to rea-

son, and on the arrival of the police they quietly submit to the removal of the bodies of contention for interment at sea. Ten deaths and eleven sick on shore represented the cholera roll of the good ship *Aghan* when we wrote yesterday.

We have not heard how the sick under the charge of Dr. Maxwell on Stonecutters' Island have progressed. Perhaps some news may reach us later on in the day. But we have heard what ought to arouse the indignation, not only of this community, but of the civilised world. That floating pest-house, the cholera infected steamship *Aghan*, with the disease rampant amongst the Chinese passengers on board—who, we may add, have been variously estimated at from six to nine hundred—was permitted to depart for Singapore at seven o'clock this morning. We are reliably informed that there were at least four new cases on board when the steamer left the harbour, but no effort appears to have been made to communicate with the authorities in order to have the sick sent to the lazarette on shore. A so-called civilised government permits a ship carrying hundreds of native passengers, which is known to have cholera on board, to depart without hindrance, although her destination is a British settlement, and the risk of spreading the infection simply incalculable. "One can easily imagine the 'tween decks of the *Aghan* for the next week, with her living freight packed almost as close as herrings in a barrel, and a deadly scourge perhaps decimating the unfortunate passengers by hundreds, and no aid available. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. How many of the Chinese passengers on board the *Aghan* will die between here and Singapore we shall never know. The measure of responsibility belonging to the Hongkong Government we shall leave others to define. But in the name of humanity the people of Singapore should receive timely warning of the scourge which is being rapidly borne to their shores.

As before stated we are in possession of positive information that cholera has been and is now rife in Swatow, and yet we believe we are correct in asserting that vessels from that port have not yet been declared subject to quarantine regulations. However, be all that as it may, we should like to know the meaning of, and who is responsible for, the senseless burlesque which was played this morning on the arrival of the steamer *Kwang-tung*. This vessel, direct from Swatow, came straight to the wharf, on boarding officer's launch being visible, and after lying alongside for one hour, during which time her passengers came ashore and went their several ways, the quarantine flag was hoisted. The *Kwang-tung*, however, has not gone to the quarantine station. We are not in a position to say why she should have been ordered to hoist the yellow flag and then shortly afterwards receive counter-instructions to haul it down. If she had a clean bill of health where was the necessity to hoist the yellow flag? If, on the other hand, she came from a cholera infected port or had the plague on board, why was she not quarantined directly, instead of being allowed to come alongside the wharf and land her passengers? More bungling, additional blundering. Who is responsible for all this? When and where is it all to end?

Some excitement was caused throughout the colony late on Saturday night (the 15th inst.) by a report that Major-General SARGENT, C.B., had made complete arrangements for a company of "The Buffs," numbering one hundred men, and a detachment of twenty men from the Royal Artillery to be in readiness to proceed at once to Canton. It was at first surmised that the report was a sequel to the Feast of Lanterns had actually taken place and that the naval forces lying off Shamien had proved inadequate to put down the disturbance. Calm reflection soon banished this idea, and then it was stated that the troops were to accompany Chief Justice Sir R. T. RENNELL to Canton, to guard the British Consulate during the forthcoming trial of the Customs officer Logan. This seemed reasonable enough; however, the matter was of too serious a character to be lightly dealt with, and so we had it thoroughly investigated at headquarters.

The order issued by General SARGENT is something like the following:

ORDER IN CASE THE NEED BE REQUIRED.
I. Letter A Company under Major Harrison and Lieutenant Daughan and Mifford, made up to two rank and file, with drummer, bugler and pioneer, will parade, when required, in marching order with white coats and cloth trousers; each man carrying a valise in his hand. Field kits to be packed in the valise. Two pairs of white trousers and serge coat to be carried in Company's squab bags.

II.—One man will carry 30 rounds of ball ammunition—a reserve of 100 rounds (one box contains 500 rounds) will be handed over to the officer commanding the Company.

III.—One blanket per man to be packed in bundles of 25 water proof sheets and other articles as especially ordered.

IV.—The 100 men will be formed as follows:—50 men from A Company. One sergeant and 25 men from D Company. One sergeant and 25 men from E Company.

Two non-commissioned officers and twenty men of the Royal Artillery, under command of a Lieutenant, will also be in readiness with two pounders.

It may be accepted substantially correct that a company of "The Buffs" are under orders to proceed to Canton, but only we believe, in the case of any emergency occurring. When the report of the riot on the Shamien reached here, General

SARGENT immediately offered to send up sufficient troops to quell the disturbance, an offer which was not accepted. The General, so we are told, had no desire to complicate matters between foreign and Chinese by landing British troops in Canton, but having had considerable experience both of Chinese mobs and Chinese officials many years ago, and having reasons to believe that things had not changed greatly since he, as Lieutenant SARGENT, was sent to protect the factories from anti-foreign rioters. His Excellency understood the danger foreigners would be in at the mercy of a lawless and infuriated mob, and wished to afford his countrymen efficient protection. As we have stated this timely offer of assistance was not taken advantage of.

We are informed that the Secretary of the Shamien Municipal Council wrote to General SARGENT requesting the loan of arms for the Shamien residents, a request which could hardly have been granted without giving offence to Her Majesty's Consul in Canton, who would doubtless have considered that his prerogatives were being infringed on had arms and munitions of war been distributed without his sanction, and so it was refused. The General, however, was willing to place the arms on board one of the British gunboats, so that the Consul could get them if necessary; but the naval authorities declined the responsibility of taking them up the river.

So far as the troops of the garrison are concerned the position is simply that General SARGENT has the men ready to start at any moment. They would be conveyed to Canton by one of the gunboats lying at Kowloon, and would be placed on board the *Swift* and *Esper* to act as marines. It is stated that the General has no idea where these troops will go up the river—if at all—as they are waiting the orders of the Administrator. Now, we should be sorry to see any action taken by the authorities here likely to cause complications in Canton—but in view of the excited state of the vast populace of that immense city, and of the very strong feeling which exists amongst the Chinese of all classes with regard to the Customs officer Logan and the Portuguese watchman, it is open to question whether it would not be politic to send a sufficient body of men, as reinforcements to the foreign gunboats, to render any possible outbreak abortive. Too much reliance cannot be placed on the Chinese soldiers, and although we should be the last to wound the pride of our allies by any arbitrary and unnecessary proceedings, the situation is a grave one, and its manifold dangers should not be too lightly regarded.

FREEDOM of the press has good claims to be regarded as the palladium of public liberty. The civilisation of a nation may, as a general rule, be fairly gauged by the status of its newspapers, and it is undoubtedly that a free press in Great Britain has contributed to a very considerable extent in diffusing knowledge and spreading education amongst the masses, and has ever been a great element in the political, commercial and social progress of the country. So potent has its influence become that the Press has been designated the Fourth Estate. But with a vast power of doing immense good, it must not be lost sight of that the press is also well adapted for causing a vast deal of evil. And this power has been so fully recognised by the governments of all nations that it has been deemed prudent to fetter, not the absolute freedom of the newspapers but unbridled license by certain carefully thought-out restrictions. The censorship of the British press, or at least as much of it as concerns the subject with which we presently intend to deal, consists of a law which forbids the publication under certain pains and penalties of either seditious or blasphemous libels. This law extends to Hongkong; the censorship is in the hands of the local Government.

With all its power for doing good it is, as we have already hinted, an unfortunate circumstance that on some occasions the press is open to the reproach of working much harm. The Chinese newspapers published in Hongkong have recently been great sinners in this respect. It is not so very long ago since Herr Most, the editor of *Freiheit*, a German newspaper published in London, was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment for publishing a series of seditious articles, which apparently were written for the purpose of inciting the Russians—and the peoples of other nations—to rebellion and a reign of dynamite. The British law does not allow any newspaper to publicly recommend wholesale murder, and so Herr Most was very properly made an example of. Now, we gravely doubt whether the articles which led the Editor of *Freiheit* into such dire trouble were one whit worse than some of the blood and thunder effusions which have lately emanated from our local Chinese press.

As we are only anxious that our Chinese contemporaries should recognise the impropriety of the injudicious and impolitic course they have lately been pursuing in advocating false, seditious, and blood-thirsty sentiments, which already have tended to cause infinite mischief, we refrain from particularising the worst offenders and from dealing with the subject at great length. If the conductors of the Chinese papers can be made to see the folly of their past conduct without compelling us to invoke the powerful aid of the law, so much the better.

It is quite certain that the rabid utterances of these excited Chinese patriots on recent current events, such as the war in Tonquin, the unfortunate Looz case and

the riots at Canton, have been contrary to the law of this Colony. It cannot be denied that they have caused a bitter feeling against foreigners even in Hongkong, whilst at Canton, Fatsien and other large cities in the adjacent province the excitement has been at fever heat. To what extent these seditious articles are to blame for our late troubles on the Pearl River it would perhaps be difficult to estimate; but there is a very strong feeling amongst the foreigners in Canton that the measure of responsibility is not a small one. Our personal inquiries in Canton corroborate this latter view.

We are in a position to state that His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang has expressed his strong disapproval of these seditious and bloody thirsty anti-foreign denunciations of the established order of things, bitterly complaining that owing to their ill tendencies the difficulties of maintaining order amongst the populace have been largely increased. Viceroy CHANG, not unreasonably we think, considers that it is the duty of the Hongkong Government to place their veto on this advocacy of murder and sedition, and we cannot doubt that should he make any representations on the subject, the matter will be at once effectually dealt with.

As we have no wish to see our Chinese colleagues drift into serious trouble with the authorities, we would counsel them to at once abandon their present infatuated and pernicious course. They should remember that nothing can be politically right which is morally wrong; that the famous dogma of the Jesuits—that the end justifies the means—is utterly fallacious and indefensible. Well-wishers of China, and they are numerous even amongst foreigners, can only feel regret at the foolish partisanship and mistaken patriotism which, we are charitable enough to presume, have dictated the policy of the Chinese press—a policy which has done nothing but harm. Our Chinese friends must surely know that even a prudent enemy is preferable to friends without discretion. If, not, it is a truism with which they are likely to become very soon acquainted. It may be safely relied on that, unless the Chinese press of Hongkong at once adopt a more moderate tone, the Government will lose little time in making provisions to assert its own rights and to protect the foreign interests which this rabid style of journalism has so seriously imperilled.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The first rifle shooting competition of the season took place at the range at Kowloon on Saturday afternoon, the 22nd inst. The competitors in this trial of skill being teams representing the Hongkong Police and "The Buffs" respectively. The conditions were eight men a side, Martini-Henry fifth-and-seventh shot cartridges, 500, 500 and 600 yards.

From the commencement the guardians of the peace had a little the better of the contest, leading by 8 points at the conclusion of the first range, the respective totals being 192 and 184. For the Police McKay and Butlin scored 26 and "Jok" Cameron 25, whilst Annan and Ellis were credited with 26 and Broadhurst 25 for the Garson. When the firing ceased at the 500 yard range it was found that the police had drawn 126 at 600 yards and grand total of 447 thus winning an interesting contest by 63 points. At the long range G. Cameron did best with 21, his name also the Inspector running himself with one point less, whilst McKay, who had hitherto very steadily throughout, made 21. For "The Buffs" Cameron and Kelly, who were in the front with 21, Kelly scored 20 and Broadhurst 19. The honours of 3 days were won by Inspector Cameron for 3 Police with the creditable score of 71, McKay with 70 and G. Cameron with 69 run-ning very close up. The highest scores for "The Buffs" were made by Kelly and Broadhurst who tied at 64.

The competition was carried out in a most amiable and spirited fashion, and will prove no doubt the precursor of many more friendly trials of all between the rival services during the shooting season. As we are informed that "The Grand Old Buffs" have already again from the ashes of their recent defeat like the eagle phoenix, and dared the "men in blue" to a further encounter, 12 men a side, a challenge will be promptly accepted, so that another match will soon be satisfactorily arranged, particulars of which will be published in due course.

The Hongkong Volunteers do nothing in the shooting line. Unless we are mistaken there are several well known marksmen in the ranks capable of holding their own even when pitted against the best shots of the colony. Major Fry should see to this, and endeavour to get up a team. Either the Police or "The Buffs" will be glad to come to terms for a match against our valiant amateur defenders, and it is indubitable that the best mode of fostering rifle spirit is by frequent friendly competitions of the kind described above.

Following are the scores made on Saturday.

POLICE				
	500 YDS.	500 YDS.	600 YDS.	TOTAL
Victor J. B. Cameron	26	26	52	78
Victor A. McKay	26	26	52	78
Victor G. Cameron	26	26	52	78
Victor W. Quinlan	26	26	52	78
Victor D. Thomson	26	26	52	78
Victor J. Butlin	26	26	52	78
Victor J. Forbes	26	26	52	78
Victor J. Fleming	26	26	52	78
	100	100	200	400

THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

GUAP ISLAND, August 28th, 1883.

There is usually not much of thrilling interest to send you from this out of the way part of the world. Latterly, however, we have been having a little stir to vary the dull monotony of our quiet, laborious existence. On the 15th instant we were honored with a visit from H.B.M. ship *Esper* which came from the Pelow Islands. The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was on board and the object of his visit was to investigate various statements made and sworn bear mentioning charging one of our residents, Mr. D. D. O'Keefe, with lawlessness and cruelty to the natives and a host of other charges too numerous to mention. In fact, the charge sheet reminded me much of a copy of a Hongkong lawyer's bill for a libel suit so great was its length and so many were the different charges it contained. The investigation exonerated Mr. O'Keefe from all the charges, and the enquiries made convinced the examiners, the High Commissioner and Captain C. A. G. Bridge, that Mr. O'Keefe had been very wrongly accused and they publicly complimented him on his general behaviour towards the natives. Mr. O'Keefe dined on board the *Esper* with the Captain and High Commissioner and was informed by the latter that when he arrived in Sydney he would make a public report of the result of his investigations as an act of justice, and would also inform the authorities of the high esteem in which he found him to be held by the natives of Guap and the neighbouring islands.

Two others, British subjects, living here were tried for burning down part of a native town, and were severely reprimanded for going to the villages fully armed with repeating rifles, a Gatling gun, &c., and inciting the natives to quarrel with each other. For the part they took in the burning of the town they were fined one hundred and fifty dollars each, and had also to find substantial security for their good behaviour for twelve months or better away in the *Esper*. I forbear mentioning the names of these two individuals, but I may state that they were mainly instrumental in trumping up the charges against old Dave O'Keefe. Of course they paid the fines as they are both well-to-do, but the Commissioner refused to take any of their friends as security for their good behaviour and but for O'Keefe's volunteering to stand as their bondsman when they were thus cornered, Guap would now be free of two very much misguided and hasty tempered men.

We are rubbing along here in a fairly prosperous manner, but the life can hardly be called an attractive one, and although profits are good and there is money to be made, fortunes are not so easily got hold of as some people may imagine. By next opportunity I shall send you any scraps of news which may be of interest to Hongkongites. We get the whole of your papers, but we get them in large bunches which go the rounds of the islands and help to pass away many a weary hour. The general health of the island has been excellent for a long time back and we are looking forward with confidence to a very successful trading season.

CHEFOO.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO SIR HARRY PARKES.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

17th September, 1883.

His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, arrived here in H.M.S. *Vigilant* at noon yesterday, and was conducted on shore by Byron Brennan, Esq., H.M.'s Consul, to spend a few hours at the Consulate.

At three o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency was waited upon by several of the British residents here, and was presented with the following address, which was read by T. T. Ferguson, Esq.—

To Sir HARRY PARKES, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China, &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Excellency,—
We, the undersigned British residents of Chefoo, desire to offer to your Excellency our respectful welcome on your arrival in China as Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of this country.

The continuation of our favourable relations with this Empire is of the highest concern to all who are in any way connected with China, but especially to those who live here whose interests are greatly dependent on the peaceful and prosperous development of this country.

We therefore hail with the greatest satisfaction your appointment by her most gracious Majesty our Queen to such an important office as Her Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking, as we feel confident from your Excellency's long experience in the East, and from your impartial and conciliatory views on all matters concerning British interests here, that the solution of any questions regarding them with the Imperial Chinese Government could not be in more advantageous hands.

T. T. FERGOUSON.
J. G. F. MACLEAN.
J. G. BRERETON.
HINTON MYERS.
A. M. ECKFORD.
T. C. JENNINGS.
THOMAS LYLE.
CHAS. P. SCOTT, Bishop.
MILES GREENWOOD.
W. R. FULLER.
E. A. THIMM.
A. R. DONNELLY.
A. P. SETH.
J. P. WAKE.

His Excellency having graciously received this address replied to it in terms of which the following is the substance.—Mr. Ferguson and gentlemen.—It is very gratifying to me to receive this address from the residents of Chefoo, which, you have so kindly presented to me on my arrival here, and I notice with pleasure the moderation of its tone. It is just such an address as I could have wished to receive. You may depend upon my always doing all in my power to promote British interests in China, and I am sure you will remember that it is only by showing to the Chinese that their and our interests are not antagonistic but are mutually advantageous, and that we are not working for our own prosperity alone, that we must try to get them to grasp the same ideas regarding our interests that we ourselves entertain.

Our line of conduct towards the Chinese should be to pull together with them, and to bear with them, and not to try to force anything on them.

This is the best way by which we can hope to induce the Chinese to look favourably on our wishes.

We must not forget, however, that the great secret of success is patience. The Chinese

mind needs expansion, and until we can bring things about by mild persuasive measures, we can have very little hope for prosperous development of this country's resources.

I am glad to see your remarks that "impartial and conciliatory" views on all questions between Chinese and ourselves are amongst the chief means of dealing successfully with such matters; and I am pleased to find that you give me credit for being animated with feelings of impartiality, and conciliation which I am happy to say is the case, for our policy is essentially a conciliatory one. This makes me hopeful of being able to assist you in furthering your interests, though I feel I may not be able to achieve any brilliant success on my own merits, following as I do such able footsteps as those of my predecessor, as I said the other day at Shanghai.

I have already said that patience is necessary, and I trust that you will also have patience with me, and that you will give me credit for always doing my best for your advantage, though I may not be able to attain this end as promptly as you might desire; for you must be well aware that things do not always advance in China according to our ideas.

It may not be at once, and we must not expect too great things; but if not in our own time our successors may derive the benefit of our efforts. I thank you again very much for your address, as it is always agreeable to me in passing onward in my journey to Peking to receive the assurance that I have the full confidence of my fellow countrymen whose interests I represent and have at heart, and to meet from them with such testimonials of their support.

Shortly afterwards His Excellency embarked on board the *Vigilant*, and left at 4 p.m. for Taku, where the *Kestrel* will be in waiting to convey him to Tientsin.—*Courier*.

JAPAN.

(Translated for the *Higo News*.)

The directors of the sugar factory at Takamatsu, Sanuki, intend to publish a journal devoted to the sugar industry.

Karatsu coal is chiefly used by the navy, and as the consumption has lately increased seventy more coal vessels will be built.

Korean ponies are small, but strong and cheap. They are easily managed, and several have been imported by way of experiment.

Saké is almost unobtainable just at present, but holders are unwilling to sell for current quotations as the cool weather will be here shortly.

Most of the gold mined in Japan has been obtained from the mines in Satsuma. We hear that the yield during last July and August was very large.

Over twenty vessels owned by foreigners have gone hunting seals and sea-otters this year. We hear from Hokkaido that they have been very unsuccessful.

We hear that all the steamers built at the Kawasaki yard in Higo, are to be supplied with engines made by Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co., of the Ono Iron Works.

There will be sold from the Iwako Ken breeding establishment between the 17th instant to the 8th of December next 5,196 horses. These animals are two years old.

Tattooing is very popular in Hongkong, and a Japanese named Yoshida has invited Okumura, the celebrated tattooer of Osaka, to commence business in the British colony.

His Excellency Oyama, Minister of War, will shortly visit France and Germany in order to personally observe the military systems of those countries, and their army organization.

The Chinese merchants of Kobe have held a meeting at their consulate, and formed a trade society. They will hereafter assemble once a month to discuss matters affecting business.

A few days ago a woman about twenty-two years old fastened her child on her back, and jumped into the pond to the south of Osaka Castle. Both mother and infant were dead when taken out.

Several foreign vessels have recently visited Napa, Okinawa, Ken, and the captains asked permission to inspect the islands. The Governor has applied to the Central Government for instructions.

Much dry weather has been experienced in Okinawa Ken, and the thermometer often rose to above 100 degrees. A great deal of inconvenience occurred through wells drying up, and at Iyegima the people had to leave and dwell elsewhere.

Some days ago the sun appeared quite red, and a number of ignorant people are afraid a great earthquake or tidal wave will visit Osaka, because a similar phenomenon preceded the dual visitation 28 years ago, when such terrible damage was occasioned.

The Government have had the three notable places called Matsushima, Miyajima and Amanohashidate carefully surveyed. The last named spot projects 22,390 feet into the sea, and is from 100 to 200 feet wide. There are 2,112 pine trees growing there.

Mr. Kuki, the ex-ambassador of Sando, has among his family papers authentic descriptions of the sea-fights at Korea when Hideyoshi ordered the invasion of that country. The Naval Minister has instructed the Governor of Higo to ask Mr. Kuki to lend the documents to the Department.

Green worms have attacked the rice plants in several districts of Okayama Ken. These pests lie hidden during the day, but at night rally forth and devour the crops. The Village Offices have reported the matter to the Magistrate and asked for advice, as the farmers are unable to keep down the worms.

Mr. Nakayama, the father of Her Majesty the Empress, is now 75 years of age and is suffering from disease of the lungs. Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager are assiduous in their attentions to him, and Dr. Ito, the Emperor's physician, has been ordered to attend Mr. Nakayama during his illness.

The articles manufactured in the great quantity at Nara are inkstones and writing brushes. Owing, however, to the great hardness of the workmen the quality of these products has fallen off, and the old reputation of the goods has been lost. With a view to restore the industry to its former flourishing condition Mr. Matsui, the proprietor of one of the Nara factories, suggests the holding of an Exhibition.

AFFAIRS IN TONQUIN.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
HAIPHONG, 23rd September, 1883.

Although no actual fighting has taken place since I last wrote, several matters of considerable interest have to be reported. Before proceeding to detail recent movements in Tonquin, permit me, in the interests of truth and of the public, to correct the gross mis-statements which recently appeared in your evening contemporary. I see that the inventive genius of the *China Mail* in noticing the arrival of General Bouet in our colony jumped to the conclusion that our late commander-in-chief had been recalled, and made an authoritative statement to that effect. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. General Bouet threw up his command in disgust in consequence of the interference in his military arrangements of the civil authorities. Again the *China Mail* reports authoritatively that the Black Flags have surrounded Hanoi, the French having evacuated Palan. This is utterly false. The victory gained by General Bouet at Phong drove the Black Flags and Annamese beyond the Dal, and up to the present time they have made no attempt to return. So much for the reliability of the reports published by the *China Mail*. And now about current events.

The French authorities were curious to test the effect of the victory of the 1st and 2nd inst. and decided on a demonstration towards Sontai along the main road. So on the morning of the 18th, Colonel Bichot, with a force of about 1000 men and a battery of artillery, left Hanoi and marched to Phu-hoi, where they found the entrenchments in complete order but deserted by the enemy. They remained there until the following day and then scoured the country without finding a sign of the Black Flags who, as reported in my last, have retired across the Dal on Sontai. Advantage was taken of the occasion to search for the bodies of those slain in the ambush of the 19th of May (the Catholic missionaries having ascertained the spot where they were buried), but it was found that only the heads of those unfortunate were there, and the bodies could not be traced. The heads of Commandant Riviere and thirty Frenchmen were recovered and brought back to Hanoi. Only the head of Commandant Riviere was recognizable, it having been buried in a box by itself filled with soy or some such liquid. The Commandant's head is, I understand, to be embalmed and sent to France. The *Broce* returned to Hanoi on the 29th.

The Chinese in retreating across the Dal have shown the sound judgment for which they have been remarkable throughout these operations. With the French at Palan their rear and left flank were threatened in such a manner as to imperil their safety, and this they apparently saw at once. There are reports that the Black Flags intend to change their tactics and attack Haiphong and the French communications with the interior, but I place no faith in this, as their *forte* is defence and not offence. They have never once attempted the offensive, except in following the French up when in retreat on Hanoi. Besides to attack Haiphong they will have to cross a series of rivers which are now patrolled by well armed steam launches, and the information would soon be brought here, and before they could form fortifications they would be attacked and almost surely defeated.

The French sustain another loss by the departure of General Bouet and that is the resignation of Captain Georges and the retirement of the "Yellow Flags" en masse. No one who has witnessed these men engaged can doubt the valuable services they have rendered the French in their struggle against their countrymen, and having permitted the organization of the force and experienced its usefulness it might be thought the authorities would have been anxious to secure its services; but the force has not been appreciated at all it ought to have been, and it is to make room for Colonel Baden's Namdinh Annamese who, it is to be hoped, will show better pluck than did their brethren at the recent attack on the pirates near Mount Elephant.

Admiral Courbet has been appointed commander-in-chief, so we have the navy again in command both ashore and afloat. As I have already stated there was no truth whatever in the statement that General Bouet had been recalled, and the report that Palan had been evacuated was equally baseless. Commissary General Harmand arrived from Hanoi to meet Admiral Courbet.

THE CZAR.

A word from the cynosure of that throng, the pale man on the white horse, who, as his people shout their devotion, and all the world bends in reverence, feels chiefly the necessity of fortitude to await what may meet him at the next turning, would precipitate Russia on the West or submerge Asia under a million of conquering soldiers and he rides on, expecting, though probably not fearing, instant execution. His risks are as immoderate as his powers, his responsibilities, his roll of peoples and of his kingdoms. His opposition speaks with dynamite, argues with the bullet, satirizes with the knife. He has not to fear loss of popularity or unpopular events or even resistance, but immediate and painful death. If any point is unguarded, if his police have misread a warning, if a soldier is careless, the Emperor, riding there, being the representative of two continents, amid the royalties of half the world, before a wife seated on a chariot like a mass of gold, surrounded with the devotion of millions, and with all the powers, may stumble down to an open grave. The immoderate, in all around him, the number of his guards, the closeness of his escort, the preparations for his glorification, is also in the fact which denies him, and which responds to his claim of all rights, by denying all, even the right to keep alive. All that the Emperor and his wife, the Empress, are, is a strictly Asiatic, belonging to the continent where everything is overlaid with superstitions, and everyone endeavors to outdo in the display of mystery, and heaven's eternal snows.

NEWS BY THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer *Suffei*, Captain A. H. Johnson, with the English mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived in Harbour last evening. We take the subjoined items of general news from the *London and China Express* of August 24th:—

The *Alorhen*, Lieut. Com. Corle, from the China Station, has arrived at Aden.

The gunboat *Merlin*, Lieut. Commander O. B. Carey Brenton, which left Devonport on the 7th ult. for the China Station, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 3rd and left again on the 4th inst.

H. E. the Marquis Tsing, the Chinese Minister, returned to London from Paris on the 20th inst., accompanied by Dr. Macartney, C.M.G. We understand that H.E. is awaiting a reply to his last communication to the French Government.

Advices from New York report that Judge Nelson has decided that the Anti-Chinese law refers to nationality rather than race. Consequently Chinamen who are residents in Hongkong, being British subjects, are not prohibited from emigrating to the United States.

Assistant Paymaster James Gabriel Gordon died of yellow fever at Loanda on the 2nd ult. Mr. Gordon had been in the Navy since 1865. He was clerk of the *Barrosa*, under the late Rear-Admiral Lewis Moore, on the China Station, and was promoted assistant paymaster in 1871.

Captain Charles Cooper Penrose Fitzgerald, R.N., succeeds Captain Bedford, R.N., as Commandant of the Royal Naval College. He served as midshipman in the *Nankin* and *Retribution* during the China War (1840), obtaining his promotion to acting master in the latter ship, with which he returned home in 1860.

The Chinese Minister at Berlin, H. E. Fong Pao, will leave Berlin to-day for a stay of several days at Vienna, accompanied by his secretary, Dr. Kreyer, who appears to be a favourite of the Chinese dignitary. On Sunday last H. E. Li paid a visit to the French Ambassador, Baron de Courcel, in response to a visit which had been paid to Li a week before by the Baron.

The following appointments to the China Station have been made at the Admiralty:—Capt. Armand T. Powlett to the *Champlain*, vice Pasley; Lieut. Paul Hewitt to the *Alorhen*, additional, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant, from the date of promotion; Lieut. Richard Morrissey to the *Alorhen*, additional, for navigation duties, in lieu of a sub-lieutenant.

We hear that Mr. Makino Nobukage, who has been attached to the Japanese Legation in London, has received temporary leave of absence, and is now on a visit to some of the capitals in Europe, and will then proceed to Japan. Mr. Makino is a son of the late Mr. Okubo. He will be missed by many friends in society here, by whom he was much respected.

The Japanese Minister to Italy, H. E. Jonie Assano Nagahara, who is on a tour in Europe, is now on a visit to this country, accompanied by his wife. The Minister has inspected the various objects of interest in the capital, and has also visited some parts of the country in Plymouth and the South, and is now in Newcastle. He is expected to leave here during next week to return to his post in Rome.

Tong King Sing, the director of the China Merchants Steamship Company, whose visit to Hamburg I have already reported, has also paid a visit to our neighbouring city of Bremen, where he visited several industrial establishments, amongst others the shipbuilding yard of the Weser Joint-Stock Company, the rice mill of Mr. Rickmers, the wharf of Tecklenburg, at Bremerhaven, several steamships of the Norddeutscher Lloyd, &c., &c.

The death is announced of Lieut. Colonel Francis Henry Sanson, late of the Madras Army, in his seventy-third year. He entered the East India Company's Military Service in 1826, and was posted to the 42nd Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, in which he attained the rank of lieutenant in 1837. In 1840 he became quarter master and interpreter to his corps, which served on the China Station from 1845 to 1848, though he had no opportunity of seeing active service in that country.

A statement has appeared in several of our French contemporaries to the effect that the Marquis Tsing, overcome with the necessity of peace between France and China, had insisted that the Cabinet at Peking should withdraw its troops from the frontier of Tong-King. We believe that this assertion is entirely without foundation, the improbability of which, in face of the attitude the Chinese have taken up during the whole discussion, our readers will, no doubt, observe. We presume the paragraph meant to say the territory of Tong-King, as they would certainly not withdraw them from the frontier.

The *Corrida*, an iron screw steamer for the Spanish mail, service between Singapore and Manila, to run in connection with the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers from Marseilles to China, has been launched from the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, Leith. Her principal dimensions are:—Length, 100 ft. and 210 ft. breadth 31 ft.; depth, moulded, 21 ft. 6 inches to upper deck. The engines are also made by Messrs. Ramage and Ferguson, and have cylinders 32 inch and 60 inch diameter, by 39 inch stroke, steam being supplied from two steel boilers working up to 60 lb. pressure. This vessel is expected to be the fastest and most elaborately fitted up passenger steamer owned in the Philippine Islands.

If we are to believe the statements made in the Chamber by the Foreign Minister, M. Challemel-Lacour, France did not intend to annex any portion of the country in which they are now operating, and as much as stated she would make no difficulty in recognising the suzerainty of China over Annam as it has existed heretofore; it appears to us that there should be no question in coming to an arrangement between the two Powers. The only difficulties relating to commerce and navigation, which could scarcely offer any obstacles that would be insurmountable. This being so it would be a pity if the French should allow themselves to be influenced by any considerations of amour propre arising from a desire to avenge the death of Captain Riviere. Their doing so might create such a state of affairs as would make a pacific arrangement almost impossible.

Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order: Ernest Mason Satow, Esq., Japanese Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Tokio. We feel certain that our readers will be pleased to hear of this well-merited reward. By-the-by, Mr. Satow's name was spelt Satoru, and the announcement had to be corrected in the next issue of the *Gazette*. Mr. Satow joined the Consular Service in Japan twenty-two years ago, after a competitive examination. He accompanied the late Colonel Neale on board H.M.S. *Argus* at the engagement at Kagosima in 1863, and in the following year was interpreter to Admiral Kuper at the bombardment of Shimonsaki. He was given the rank of Second Secretary to the Legation at Tokio in 1876.

Messrs. J. L. Thompson and Sons, of North Sands Shipbuilding Yard, Sunderland, have just completed a new and handsomely furnished screw steamer for the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, of Trieste. Her dimensions are: Length 310 feet, breadth 42 feet, depth of hold 27 feet 3 inches. She is built in the spar-deck style of the highest class, and is in excess of the requirements. The engines have been built by Mr. John Dickinson of Sunderland, and are of 300 nominal horse power, the cylinders being 40 inches and 76 inches respectively, with a stroke of 48 inches. The boilers are double-ended, having twelve furnaces, and are made of Siemens steel tested to a pressure of 160 lbs. to the square inch. She has been named the *Thibbe*. In a run from the mouth of the Tyne to the Longstone Lighthouse on the Farne Islands and back again, she made over twelve knots an hour, a speed which was in excess of what was guaranteed, and gave complete satisfaction to the representatives of the company.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Lennox*, with the next Indian mail, left Singapore on the 23rd instant for this port, and is due here on the 29th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the next American mail, left Yokohama on the 26th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on the 3rd proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The steamer *Glenk* left Singapore on the 25th instant for this port, and may be expected here on the 2nd proximo.

To-day's Advertisements.

TEMPERANCE HALL.

GRAND CONCERT

THE LADIES' BAND.

THIS EVENING,

the 28th September.

ADMISSION.

Front Seats \$1.00.
Back Seats \$0.50.
Soldiers and Sailors, in uniform, Half Price.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [72]

THEATRE ROYAL
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H.E. MAJOR-GENERAL SARGENT, C.B.,
LIEUT. COLONEL HOBSON, C.B.,
AND
OFFICERS OF THE BUFFS.

AUSTRIAN LADIES' BAND.

A GRAND CONCERT

TO-MORROW EVENING,

THE 29TH SEPTEMBER.

UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF

MAESTRO IGNAZ POESCHL.

PROGRAMME:

- PART I.
1.—Feast—Overture SUPPE.
2.—Ständchen (Song by Miss J. SCHUBERT.
Bertha)
3.—Ein Traum (Violin Solo) RICCI.
4.—English Pot Pourri
5.—La Stella Confidente ROMERANDI.
(SONG BY MISS BERTHA).
6.—Mit Leib Und Seele (Valse) LOFFCOVITCH.
PART II.
7.—Overture Zigeunerin BALFE.
8.—Der Kreuzfahrer Frauen GABRIEL.
(DUET BY MISS BERTHA AND MISS JOSEPHINE).
9.—Der Barbier von Sevilla ROSSINI.
(FLUTE—SOLO).
10.—Abend Ständchen SCHUMANN.
(SONG BY MISS BERTHA).
11.—Sweethearts (Valse) TWORAK.
(GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.)

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle \$2.00.
Stalls \$1.00.
Back Seats \$0.50.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [717]

FOR HOIHOW AND HAIPHONG.

THE STEAMSHIP

The *Saltee*, a fine steamship, will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 1st October, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. R. MARTY,
No. 44, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [726]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has this day established himself as SHARE and GENERAL BROKER.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [725]

Intimations.

INTIMATION.

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK CONSTITUTION, No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaiser-I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENTS,

"NOVELTY STORE,"

MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [28]

Intimations.

HOP SHING & CO.
ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,
COPPER SMITHS, BRASS AND
IRON FOUNDERS, &c.

HAVING this day commenced Business, we are ready to undertake work of the above descriptions under the Supervision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.
Orders executed with the utmost despatch and at MODERATE TERMS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
ENGINE ROOM STORES SUPPLIED.
NESS IRON WORKS,
WEST POINT, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [718]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER,
AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION
AGENT.
No. 33, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [5]

G. FALCONER & CO.
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [471]

F. D. GUEDES.

WINE MERCHANT AND GENERAL
COMMISSION AGENT.
No. 5, D'AGUIAR STREET.

HAS always on hand a large assortment of
CHOICE WINES of the best quality, at
Moderate Prices.
Hongkong, and October, 1882. [663]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen. He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING 50 Cents.
SHAMPOOING 25 "
SHAVING 25 "
TRIMMING BEARDS 25 "

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE and his assistants are always at liberty to attend Ladies at their Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo, Wash, made by Mons. Pinaud, who has had many years experience and guarantees it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Customers for Hair-cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following prices:—
EVERY DAY \$4.00 Per Month.
EVERY OTHER DAY \$3.00
TWICE A WEEK \$2.00

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Fumblers, and the "Iced Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day.

The Saloon is open from 7 A.M. till 7 P.M. for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

HAZARDS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.
Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [458]

MR. MOORE begs to recommend his GOGO SHAMPOO WASH to the public as unrivalled, by any preparation ever produced for promoting the growth of the hair. The basis of this compound is made of soap root, the natives of the Philippine Islands never use anything else for washing their hair; they are never found bald, and it is quite common to see the females with hair from 1 to 6 feet long. By constantly using this Shampoo Wash as directed, you will NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public entirely confident that by its restorative properties it will without fail arrest decaying hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff, and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling properties it always the itching and fever of the scalp, which is the great cause of people losing their hair.

MR. MOORE has also a special recipe for putting this wash up in bottles without allowing it to ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any length of time in any climate.

FOR SALE, ONLY BY MOORE & CO.,
VARIETY STORE,
No. 44, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1883. [659]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

REGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER
ON HAND AND READY FOR EXPORT.
HONGKONG, 24th June, 1881. [501]

Intimations.

"WAI SAN YAT PO"

A DAILY CHINESE NEWSPAPER with a wide circulation in the Colony and at the Coast Ports. Subscription: FOUR DOLLARS per Annum. The above high-class native paper is an excellent medium for Advertisers at Strictly Moderate Charges. Guaranteed circulation of over 1,000 Copies. Communications to be addressed to the Proprietor.

LUK KE SHUN,
No. 9, Gough Street,
Hongkong 17th September, 1883. [703]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Foreign Community that he has resigned his Partnership in the "NAM-SING TAILOR SHOP" and has Purchased an Interest in the "SEE HING LOONG SHOP," No. 100, Queen's Road Central, carrying on the Business of TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, and GENERAL MERCHANTS. He hopes by strict attention to Business and Selling the Best Class of Goods at Moderate Prices to receive a share of the patronage so liberally bestowed on him in the past.

AH NAM,
Late Partner in the
"NAM-SING Tailor Shop,"
Hongkong, 16th April, 1883. [290]

NOTICE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Undersigned has been trading at the under-mentioned premises for the past 38 years as TAILOR, DRAPER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER. He has no connection whatever with any other firm trading under a similar name or style, and takes this opportunity of informing his old customers that their orders will receive the same careful attention in the future that has been given to them in the past. By supplying the Best Materials and Workmanship at MODERATE PRICES, and by promptly attending to all orders entrusted to his charge, he hopes to be favored with the patronage of his old customers and the Public Generally.

N.B.—Note the address.
NAM SING,
No. 84, Queen's Road Central,
Opposite the Central Market.
Hongkong, 25th April, 1883. [325]

A HO O Y.

MERCHANT TAILOR, HAT, & CAP MAKER.

HAS for Sale, every description of Gentlemen's Scarves, Collars, Ties, Socks, Hats, &c., &c. Dealer in Chinese Silks of all kinds. Bamboo Blinds, Matings of own Manufacture. China Teapots in bamboo covers, Rattan Chairs, Silk Coats a Specialty, a perfect fit and best material guaranteed.
No. 112, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1882. [368]

TOK KEE.

COAL MERCHANT.

KEEPS on hand for Sale all kinds of House and Steam COAL of the best quality, at moderate rates. The "CUM LOONG," "CUM CHOW," "CUM SHUEN," "CUM LEE," Steam Launches for Hire at \$3 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd and \$1 for 3rd hour; "CUM ON," and "CUM KAI," at \$2 for 1st hour, \$2 for 2nd hour, and for longer periods according to arrangement.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1882. [302]

LING SHING.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

THE CHEAPEST SHOP IN THE TRADE.

Materials and Workmanship Guaranteed.
Special experience in making Gentlemen's Riding Boots.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [255]

CHIE NAM.

GOLD AND SILVERSMITH.

WATCH MAKER.

ENGRAVER,
WATCHES CLEANED AND REPAIRED
ON MODERATE TERMS;
ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
JEWELRY MADE AND REPAIRED.
No. 72, WELLINGTON STREET,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1882. [318]

YEUQUA.

SHIP, PORTRAIT, AND MINIATURE PAINTER.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS.
LANDSCAPES, "OUT AND WATER COLOURS."
All Work Executed by First-Class Artists.
IVORY MINIATURES A SPECIALITY.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 52, C, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, UPSTAIRS.
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1883. [256]

CHEONG WO,

TAILOR, DRAPER,

AND

GENERAL OUTFITTER.

BEST Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

CHINESE SILK OF ALL KINDS, PITH

HATS, BAMBOO BLINDS, &c., &c.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF

SILK COATS AND OTHER GARMENTS.
FOR EXPORTATION.

N.B.—Note the address.
No. 66, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

SIXTH DOOR WEST FROM POTTINGER STREET,
Hongkong, 19th May, 1883. [569]

SAM HING, JUNR.

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL

OUTFITTER.

Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed at MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS OF ALL KINDS,

PITH HATS, MATING, BAMBOO BLINDS, and has always on hand a very fine selection of various kinds of Silk Goods and Embroideries.

Wholesale Manufacture of Silk Coats and other Garments for exportation.

No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
(Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street).
Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [447]

Dr. Wiles was not subjected to

cross street is 8½ feet. I made enquiries about the prisoner's boy and his Chinese woman as though they would be good evidence. I know Koo Foo Hung, tea merchant, and the reason of his non-appearance here is owing to his mother's death occurring just the day before this court began to sit. It is the Chinese custom for men not to show their faces for three weeks, some days, after such loss. The result is there is great sad light to the door of prisoners in the case which has not been broken. The windows are not broken.

Cross examined by Mr. Wise.—I was at prisoner's house this morning; no workmen had repaired or repainted the house. The Kalifon had possession of the key of the house for one or two days. I have no more interest in the case than I am obliged to have. In a Chinese community when a murder is committed in the street the eldest of that street have to answer to the authorities. I did not look specially at the witnesses, but I saw them all.

Mr. Wise.—You appear to have difficulty in grasping of justice to obtain the boy and woman and Logan's woman?

Witness.—No; no more anxiety than I can have had. I have not been looking at the evidence in regard to what was all strange to me. Witnesses so that the chain of evidence may run together. No act of nothing of the kind and I have not taken the witness to my solicitor to have what they say taken down in writing. I think it will be better if I do so on behalf of the Crown only. This is the case of the boy and woman.

His Lordship.—Have you any other witnesses called from the Court?

Mr. Wise.—In this matter, none further up should be in the first place, have the depositions read, before calling any witnesses.

His Lordship.—All right, please now adjourn the Court until the morning. We will consider the jury if it will report to-day. We will continue the trial until winter close our business. We will adjourn till next morning.

His Lordship.—The Court is adjourned.

The court then adjourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 521.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

SHOOTING SEASON

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
HAVE RECEIVED THEIR ASSORTMENT
of
SPORTSMEN'S AMMUNITION AND
SUNDRIES,
comprising:—
SPORTING GUNS, in newest styles, in Cases
Fitted.
ELEY'S NEW METAL LINED and other
CARTRIDGE CASES.
WHITE GREY, and GREASE PROOF
WADS.
CYLINDRICAL WIRE CARTRIDGE
CASES.
CHILLED and ORDINARY SHOT.
FIGOU and WILKS' "ALLIANCE" GUN-
POWER.
Re-capping, Loading, Ramming and Turnover
MACHINES.
CARTRIDGE BAGS and BELTS.
GAME BAGS.
SHOOTING BOOTS.
POWDER and SHOT MEASURES and
FLASKS.
DOG WHISTLES and WHIPS.
REVOLVERS, by best English and American
Makers.
TINNED PROVISIONS for SHOOTING
TRIPS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 17th September, 1883. [340]

Insurances.

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)
The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1883. [106]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,335.56

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,335.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq.
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq.
G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the world.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premiums paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
(ONE MILLION STERLING.)
UNLIMITED LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Undersigned, having been Appointed
Agents for the above Company, are pre-
pared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [674]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$815,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$75,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SING, Esq., Chairman.
LO YUEN MOON, Esq., (CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.)

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [670]

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to NEW YORK BOARD
UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [470]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE TURIN, and late
of the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arrived to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON
MONDAY,

the 1st day of October, 1883, on the Premises,
at THREE P.M.

All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered
in the Land Office as Section B of Sub-
section one of Section D of MARINE LOT
No. 69, measuring on the North 16 feet
South 15 feet and 4 inches, on the East
40 feet and 8 inches, on West 41 feet and 8
inches.

And
The Parcel of GROUND on the North measur-
ing 15 feet 3 inches, South 15 feet 5 inches,
East 41 feet 8 inches, West 42 feet 8 inches,
Registered in the Land Office as the Remain-
ing Portion of Subsection one of Section D
of MARINE LOT No. 69. The above
Pieces of Ground are held for 999 years
from 2nd March, 1846, on the above Pieces
of Ground are erected the 2 good Houses
known as No. 99 and 101, Queen's Road
West.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of
Sale, apply to

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,
Solicitors,
or to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [715]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. [606]

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. G. A. GROSSMANN in Our Firm CEASED on the 31st August, 1883.

GROSSMANN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [710]

To be Let.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS in the Hollywood
Road, WITH or WITHOUT BOARD.
Private Family.

For Particulars, apply to
M. A.
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1883. [537]

TO LET.

"STOCKWELL COTTAGE" near to the
Kowloon Club, British Kowloon, con-
taining Four Rooms and Large Centre Room,
Servants' Rooms and Out-houses, Gardens and
Tennis Lawn, &c. Within Three Minutes Walk
of the Pier.

For Particulars, apply to
STEPHENS & HOLMES,
Solicitors.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1883. [713]

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

NO. 6 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
late occupied by PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.
"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1883. [7]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
QUARTS.....\$22 per Case.
PINTS.....\$23 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd March, 1882. [8]

FOR SALE.

BEST Quality of GOLDEN GATE and
WESTERN MILLS FLOUR, lately from
San Francisco.
PONGEE SILK of all kinds.
Apply to
FUNG TANG,
OF HEE CHEONG CHING HONG,
47, Bonham Strand.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1883. [624]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,
MERCHANT TAYLORS,
HARRIS BOULEVARD,
LONDON.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1883. [469]

THE CITY OF MANILA CIGAR STORE.

HAS FOR SALE:

CIGARS of all Brands, Imperiales, Caballeros,
Viceroy, Regalia, London, Nuevo Ha-
banos of all makes, quality guaranteed. TOBACCO
of all Brands, at moderate prices. FANCY GOODS
from the Parisian markets, Meerschaum Pipes,
Jewellery of Choice Designs. Sun Hats, &c., &c.
Commissions Executed.
JOSE M. BASA,
No. 51, B. QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1883. [543]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

LITTLE BEAUTY CIGARETTES.
VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
NEW VANITY FAIR CIGARETTES.
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS

THE FOLLOWING CHOICE BRANDS. VILLAR VILLAR, LA FLOR, LA FLOR DE

HENRY CLAY, BELINDA, ROSA DI SANTIAGO, LA ESPANOLA, FLOR

DE ALMA, FLOR DE MURIAS, LA DALIA, FLOR DE MAYO,

LA MATILDE H. DE CABUNAS Y CARBAJAL,

INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO,

ANDREW Y J. ROJAS,

&c., &c., &c.

KELLY & WALSH.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

(101)

NOW READY.

VIEWS OF THE LATE DISASTERS

IN

CANTON.

MAP OF TONGKING,

PHOTOGRAPHED FROM A PRIVATE MAP

OF

GREAT VALUE, NEARLY READY.

W. BREWER,

QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [703]

SAYLE & CO'S

SHOW-ROOMS.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING EX LATE ARRIVALS OUR FIRST DELIVERY

"NEW AUTUMN FASHIONS"

IN

DRESS MATERIALS, JACKETS, MANTLES, MILLINERY FLOWERS, FEATHERS

HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, LACES, &c., &c.,

DIRECT FROM THE BEST FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

AN EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.

SAYLE & CO.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1883. [349]

NEW GOODS.

FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON.

(101)

ROSE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND CHOICE VARIETY.

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FELT AND BEAVER

HATS

IN

THE LATEST STYLES AND NEWEST COLORS.

Also

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, KID GLOVES,

AND

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.....FROM \$0.35 PER PAIR.

LADIES'.....1.00

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1883. [716]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING of the MEMBERS of the
HONGKONG CLUB is hereby convened for WED-
NESDAY, the 10th October next, at 3.30 P.M.,
SPECIAL BUSINESS.

By Order of the General Committee,
A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1883. [723]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS on the
30th June, 1883, entitled to 20 SHARES of
the New Issue are requested to pay the amount of
DOLLARS FIFTY (\$50) per Share to the HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on or
before the 30th September, 1883, when a receipt
will be given to be afterwards exchanged for a
Share Scrip on presentation at the Office of the
Company. Calls unpaid at the above date will
be charged Interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per
annum until further notice.

By Order,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1883. [686]

THE VICTORIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....\$50,000 DOLLARS

IN 1,000 SHARES OF \$50 EACH.

PAYMENTS:—\$25 PER SHARE UPON ALLOT-

MENT OR WITHIN TEN DAYS THEREAFTER;
BALANCE OF \$25 PER SHARE ON OR
BEFORE THE 28TH FEBRUARY, 1884.

DIRECTORS.

(TO BE NAMED BY THE SHAREHOLDERS AS SOON
AS THE SHARES ARE TAKEN UP.)

BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is formed for the
MANUFACTURE OF ICE in the Colony
of Hongkong on the Binary Absorption System
patented by the International Ice and Refrigerat-
ing Machine Company of New York.
This Patent System has been introduced into
Japan and Shanghai with most satisfactory
results. The consensus of opinion from various
parts of the world unhesitatingly pronounce it
the most perfect and economical method of
manufacturing ice ever invented.

According to arrangements it is anticipated
that the business of the Company will be in
complete working order by next March, 1884.
An arrangement has been made with the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION
that they shall hold the amount paid on the
shares when allotted until the Board of
Directors of the Company is appointed; the
amount will then be placed to the credit of the
Company.

Copies of the Prospectus, Articles of Associa-
tion and forms of Application for shares may be
obtained by intending subscribers from this date
till the 15th September 1883 from the HONG-
KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION or
the Secretary *pro tempore* of the Company, Mr. J.
M. GUEDES, who has consented to act as a
Board of Directors for the Company has been
appointed by the Shareholders.

J. M. GUEDES,
39, Wellington Street.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1883. [702]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of the Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have REMOVED from
this date their Office to No. 24, Praya
Central, 1st Floor, Corner of Pottinger Street.

REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [679]

NOTICE.

HE CHUNG, SHIP'S PLUMBER, BLACK-
SMITH, &c., &c., has REMOVED from
No. 35, Queen's Road East, to No. 6, Peel Street,
close to No. 120, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1883. [620]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort.

ROYAL YORK HOTEL,
OLD ST. STEVE, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.

A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1883. [503]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE
DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.

THE Steamship

"EUROPE."

Valadier, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY,
the 2nd October, for MARSEILLES,
via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO,
ADEN, and SUEZ; and with leave to call at
PENANG and TUTICORIN. In connection
with these Steamers the Company runs a Line
from MARSEILLES to HAVRE and LONDON,
leaving MARSEILLES after arrival of the
Steamer from CHINA.

The Company also runs Steamers regularly
from MARSEILLES to numerous Ports in the
MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, by
which through freight may be booked.

The Company has a Forwarding Agency at
Paris, 9, Rue de Rougemont, giving special
facilities to Shippers.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and
Stewardess.

The Line is noted for its Cuisine and Beer
and Table Wines are included in the Passage
Money.

RETURN TICKETS are now granted by
the Steamers of this line available for 6 or 12
months to be reckoned from the date of arrival
at Marseilles of the Steamer for which the
Ticket is issued to the date of re-embarkation
there of the Holder of the Ticket.

Special rates are arranged for families.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1883. [659]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE "A. I. British Bark

"SILVER EAGLE,"

Richards, Master, will load here for the above
Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [720]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship

"ROBERT DIXON,"

Young, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [676]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"STILLMAN B. ALLEN,"

Eldridge, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Hongkong, 10th September, 1883. [695]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Ship